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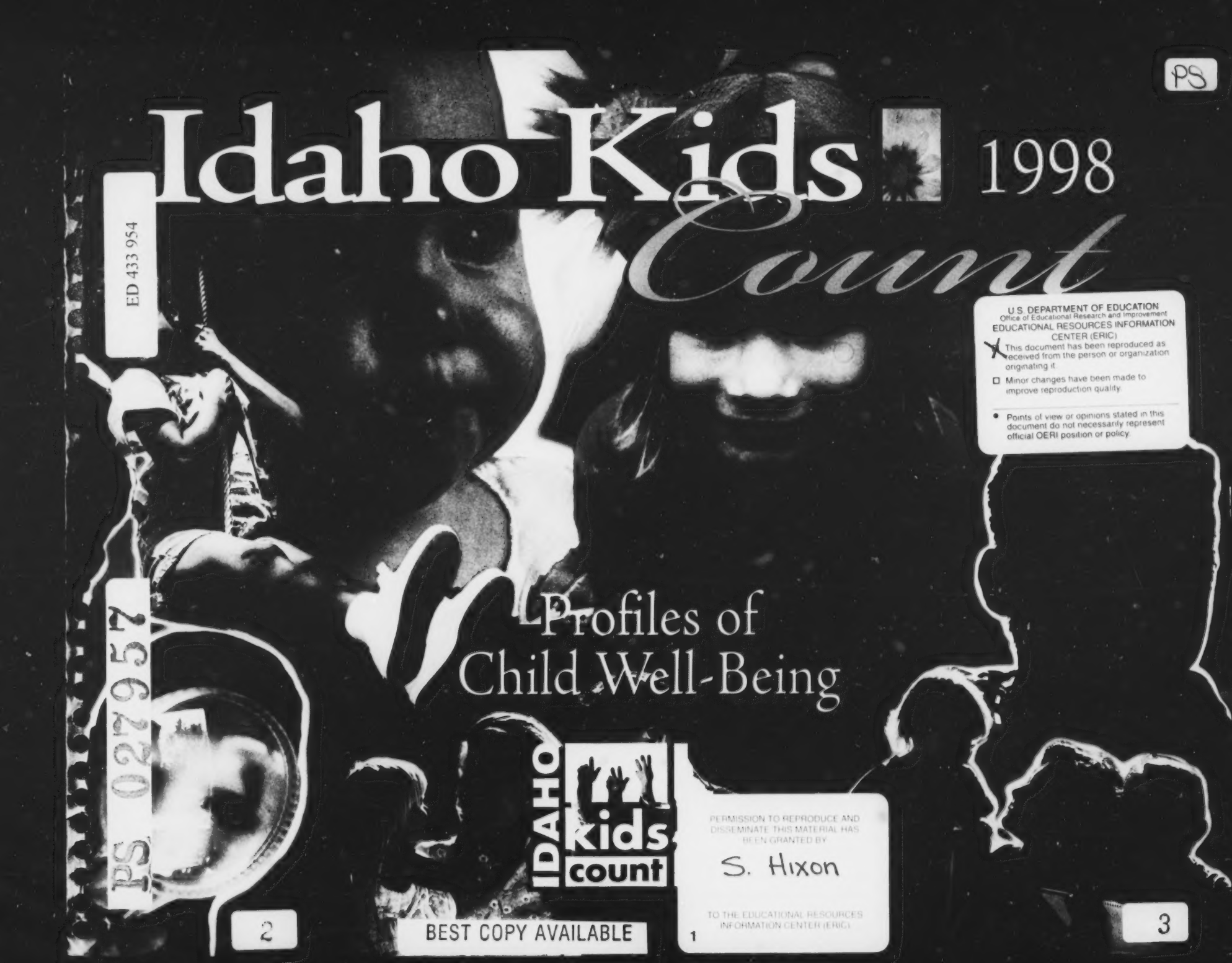
ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines statewide and county level trends in the well-being of Idaho's children. The statistical portrait is based on 15 indicators of well-being: (1) child poverty rate; (2) percent of single-parent families with children under 18; (3) infant mortality rate; (4) percent of low birthweight infants; (5) percent of mothers without adequate prenatal care; (6) percent of mothers 10-19 years with no prenatal care; (7) child death rate; (8) child abuse and neglect referrals; (9) students' standardized test scores; (10) percent high school graduates; (11) dropout rate; (12) teen birth rate; (13) percent of teens not in school and not working; (14) juvenile violent crime arrest rate; and (15) teen violent death rate. Following introductory material summarizing current child well-being in the state and providing regional and racial/ethnic comparisons on the indicators, the bulk of the report presents state and county level data on demographic information and the indicators. State findings indicate that the teen birth rate, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate, and infant mortality continue to decline. Measures showing mixed progress are child poverty rate, percent of single parent families, mothers without adequate prenatal care, child mortality, academic achievement, and high school graduation. Indicators needing immediate attention include the low birth weight rate, child abuse rate, school dropout rate, and teen violent death rate. The report's eight appendices include a data indicator table, child abuse referrals by county, standardized test scores and high school graduation rates by school district, and child health insurance and immunization levels. (KB)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Acknowledgments

The Idaho KIDS COUNT 1998 Data Book would not have been possible without the help of many individuals and organizations. We deeply appreciate the time, talent and support of each.

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Idaho KIDS COUNT 1998: Profiles of Child Well-Being

Idaho KIDS COUNT is affiliated with the nationwide KIDS COUNT Network, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Major funding for Idaho KIDS COUNT is also provided by the Casey Family Program, Idaho Children's Trust Fund, Idaho Education Association, St. Luke's Regional Medical Center, and the Whittenberger Foundation.

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How to Use This Book

This publication is a reference document, merging into a common format vital data (births and deaths), census information, and administrative data from many sources. It aims to create a holistic view of how children are faring in the state of Idaho.

The indicators used in KIDS COUNT to monitor the well-being of children focus on the whole child and represent an array of salient outcomes. They utilize data that are available and consistent across regions of the state over time. Each statistic tells us something different about children. The numbers represent real individuals. The percents and rates also represent individuals, but have the advantage of allowing for comparisons between counties or regions over time.

Counties vary significantly in population size and geography and this should be considered when interpreting the data. Be aware that small counties may have a small number of events (i.e., infant, child or teen deaths) which can cause indicators to vary considerably from year to year, perhaps not reflecting significant changes. Caution should be exercised when attempting to draw conclusions from percents and rates that are based on small numbers.

Unless specified otherwise, "children" refers to those under age 18. Comparisons among regions of the state are based on groupings of Idaho counties using health district geographical boundaries.

New In This Year's Data Book

The theme focus in this year's data book, "Building Brain Power," depicts the underlying relationships that exist between the many indicators of childhood outcomes that KIDS COUNT tracks, as well as the relationships between those indicators and some of the contributing factors to those outcomes. This family cycle framework will guide the research and policy work of Idaho KIDS COUNT over the next several years. It is presented beginning on page 6.

District comparisons for each indicator, as well as racial and ethnic comparisons where available, have been added to the indicator summaries on pages 11-31.

Information on growth of the child population, as well as data on participation in the free and reduced price school lunch program and case load changes before and after welfare reform have been added to the county data pages. To make room on the county data pages for this new information, background data on "Family Profiles" of Idaho children and "Work and Family" data from the decennial census have been moved to Appendix 2, Background Data Table, on page 128.

Also new in this year's data book, is a discussion of indicators for which Idaho lacks a source of data that can inform discussions of specific children's issues or for which the availability of current data hinders tracking the impacts of recent public policy changes. That discussion begins on page 32.

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What is Kids Count

KIDS COUNT is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children. By updating the assessment every year, KIDS COUNT provides ongoing benchmarks with which to evaluate efforts to improve the lives of children. It provides a vital mechanism of public accountability for the well-being of children.

Idaho KIDS COUNT is a statewide endeavor to engage citizens and policy makers in thoughtful, research-based discussions of strategies to improve childhood outcomes and our public priorities for accomplishing them. It was launched in 1994 with funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The goals of Idaho KIDS COUNT are three-fold:

- Information - collecting the best available data on child well-being at national, state, and county levels;
- Education - using data to inform citizens and policy makers about the status of Idaho children and effective strategies to improve their well-being; and
- Mobilization - catalyzing action to secure better futures for all Idaho children.

Our dream is that all Idaho children will have everything they need to grow up safe, healthy, well-educated, cherished, and with hope for the future. Idaho KIDS COUNT is dedicated to making Idaho "the best state in the nation in which to be a child and to raise a child."

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Overview

As Governor of Idaho, our children and their educations are my highest priority.

I believe in the critical importance of early childhood development, and scientific evidence confirms the importance of early learning. We need to create an environment where learning is a lifetime pursuit. We must encourage parents to think of themselves as their children's first and best teachers, so that we emphasize early childhood development and proper care of our children, with government as a catalyst — not a provider — because government can never replace parents.

Together we must take the time to affirm to our young people their importance and worth. But we must take the time. Children make up about a third of our population, but they are 100 percent of our future!

I don't for a moment think government can or should be the solution to all our challenges. But with all of these issues, I fully intend to use the bully pulpit to keep promoting what is best for our children.

DIRK KEMPTHORNE
Governor

Focus on the Whole Child

All areas of child well-being are interrelated and critical throughout a child's development. Children's safety in their family and community affects their school performance; economic security affects their health and education. Individual action for children, government policies, and community programs need to reflect these interconnections if progress in improving child well-being is to be made. Tracking changes in indicators of child well-being can help citizens and policy makers set priorities, implement strategies to reverse negative trends, and monitor progress.

Invest in Prevention

Improving outcomes for children of all ages requires investments in young children and their families. Many of the difficult and costly problems faced by adolescents can be prevented by providing children with a better start in life. Access to health care, quality child care options, economic security, affordable housing, nurturing environments for children, and supportive communities for parents have been shown to improve the well-being of young children. Children are our most precious resource and there is no greater investment we can make in our state's future than in our children.

Target Resources

While there are many commendable efforts to improve the status of children, there is currently no comprehensive framework for setting priorities and targeting resources. In a world of limited resources, we must ensure that these resources are adequately focused on the issues that pose the greatest threats and hold the greatest promise of real improvements in the well-being of children.

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Indicators at a Glance

Measures showing definite improvement:

- After an increase that peaked in 1991, both the 1997 **teen birth** rate and **juvenile violent crime** arrest rate continue to decline.[1]
- **Infant mortality** has been on a steady decline from **8.2** deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991-93 **to 6.8** in 1995-97.[1]

Measures showing mixed progress:

- After declining in the latter 1980s, the percentage of **children in poverty - 18 percent** of Idaho children - has not shown any further improvement through 1995 despite a healthy economy and low unemployment rate.[3]
- Idaho's percent of **single-parent families** with children at **18 percent** in 1995 was above the 1985 rate of 16 percent; however, it was the second lowest in the nation.[4]
- After a steady decline from 33 percent in 1989 to 27 percent in 1995, the percentage of mothers **without adequate prenatal care** increased in 1996 and remained elevated in 1997 at **30 percent**.[1]
- The **child death rate**, ages 1-14, had been slowly dropping from 35 per 100,000 children in 1991-93 to 32 in 1994-96, but **increased to 34** in 1995-97.[1] It tends to be higher than the U.S. rate. In 1995, the U.S. rate was 28 per 100,000 children.[5]
- Standardized **test scores** of 4th, 8th, and 11th graders remained essentially **unchanged** in the 1997-98 school year from those of the previous year.[6]
- The percent of enrolled 12th graders who graduated from high school increased from 88 percent in the 1993-94 school year to 91 percent in 1995-96, and remained at 91 percent in the 1997-98 school year.[6]

Measures needing immediate attention:

- Idaho's **low birth weight** rate has been inching upward, from 5.4 percent in 1992-94 to 6.0 percent in 1995-97.[1]
- In Idaho's state fiscal year 1998, there were 9,994 referrals for **child abuse**, involving 6,319 families.[7] While the total number of referrals declined from the previous year, the rate of substantiated cases per capita child was unchanged.
- Idaho's 1995 **school dropout** rate of 10 percent was essentially equivalent to its 1985 rate of 11 percent.[1]
- Likewise, the 1995 percentage of 16-19 year-olds not in school and not working at 9 percent has shown little change from the 1985 rate of 10 percent.[4]
- The **teen violent death** rate, ages 15-19, has climbed from 72 per 100,000 teens in 1991-93 to 75 in 1995-97.[1] Like the child death rate, our teen violent death rate tends to be higher than the U.S. rate. In 1995, the U.S. rate was 65 per 100,000 teens.[5]

Sources:

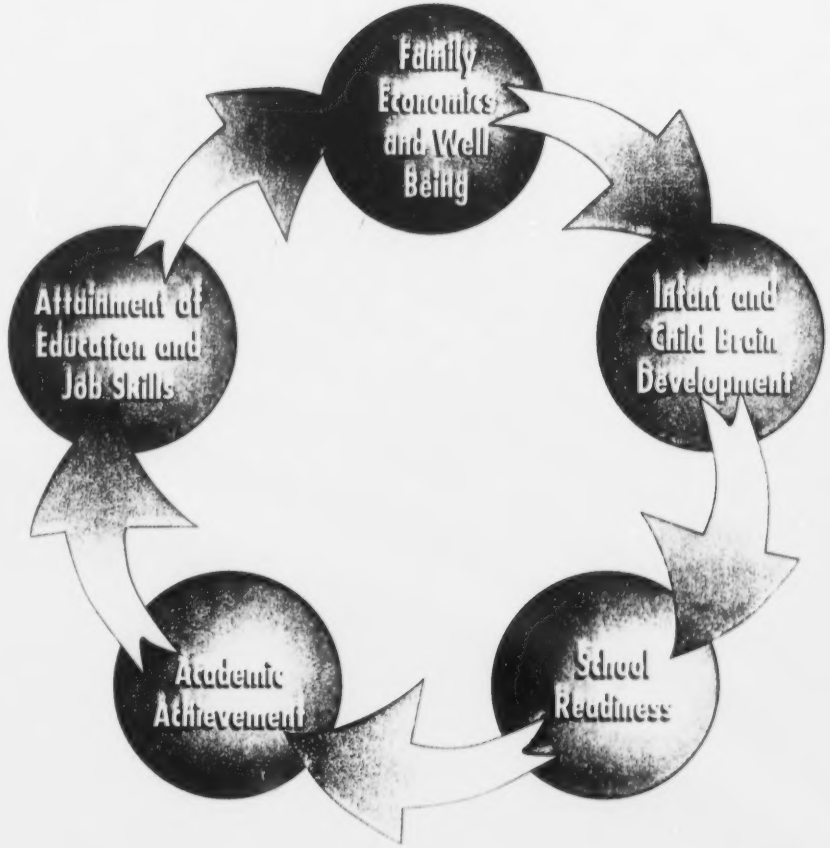
1 IDHW, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy.
2 Idaho Department of Law Enforcement.
3 Analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 1993-97, as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.
4 Analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 1994-96, as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.
5 Death statistics: National Center for Health Statistics, 1995 data, Population statistics: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.
6 Idaho Department of Education.
7 IDHW, Division of Family and Community Services.

Building Brain Power

Common sense has always told us that babies benefit from an environment of love, nurturing, and stimulation. Now new medical research confirms the notion that the early experiences of children determine, to a large degree, their emotional and intellectual capacities. Recent advances in the study of brain development show a sensitive period when the brain is most able to respond to and grow from exposure to environmental stimulation. This window of optimal brain development is from the prenatal period through the first three years of a child's life.

While all children are potentially vulnerable to a number of risk factors which can impede brain development during this sensitive period, children in poverty are disproportionately exposed to such risk factors. These risk factors include: inadequate nutrition, environmental toxins, diminished interaction due to maternal depression, trauma and abuse, lower quality child care, drugs and substance abuse. Researchers report that the stress of poverty weakens parenting skills and the ability of parents to contribute to the cognitive development and emotional support of their children.[1]

Family income is strongly associated with children's academic achievement and completion of high school. Further, **early childhood appears to be the stage in which family economic conditions matter the most.**[2] Poverty during early childhood is associated with a low level of preschool ability, which is associated with low test scores later in childhood, as well as grade failure, school disengagement, and school dropout. Research also indicates that parental income during adolescence affects entry into college and thus, attainment of higher education and job skills. Undereducated young adults are at risk of continuing the cycle of early childhood poverty as they become parents.


Family Economics and Well Being
Infant and Child Brain Development
School Readiness
Academic Achievement
Attainment of Education and Job Skills

Sources

[1] Duncan GJ, Huston A, McLoyd V. *Growing Up Poor: The Effects on Achievement, Parenting and Child Care.* Consortium of Social Science Associations, 1998.

[2] Duncan GJ, Brooks-Gunn J, et al. *How much does childhood poverty affect the life chances of children?* American Sociological Review, 1998, Vol. 63.

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Family Economics and Well-Being

- One in 5 children under age 5 lives in poverty, 21.3 percent of young Idaho children. The young child poverty rate was nearly twice that of persons of all ages.[1]
- Median family income in Idaho is $41,300, lower than the U.S. median family income by $4,000.[2]
- Forty-one percent of elementary school students in Idaho qualify for free or reduced price lunch.[3]

Infant and Child Brain Development

- Eighty percent of a child's ability to learn is developed during the first eight years of life.[4]
- Sixty-six percent of Idaho children under age 6 live with working parents and likely need some form of child care.[5] Research has found that most child care, especially for infants and toddlers, is mediocre in quality and sufficiently poor to interfere with children's emotional and intellectual development.[6]
- One in 7 Idaho children lacks health insurance.[7] Lack of insurance coverage makes it difficult to obtain primary health care, including preventive and specialty care.

School Readiness

- In Idaho, 51 percent of 3- to 5-year-olds were **not** enrolled in an educational nursery school, preschool or kindergarten, the second highest rate in the nation.[8]
- Funding allowed only 21 percent of eligible Idaho 3- and 4-year-olds to be served in Head Start, a comprehensive education program for low-income children.[9]
- Idaho is one of only 11 states that invest no state funds in either pre-kindergarten programs or Head Start.[10] Children in high quality preschool programs are better prepared for school and experience enhanced school achievement.
- Kindergarten is not mandatory in Idaho; however, kindergarten participation among 5-year-olds was estimated at 98 percent in the 1997-98 school year.[11]

Academic Achievement

- Idaho 4th grade students on average performed at the 52nd percentile on standardized tests of academic achievement, while 8th graders performed somewhat better, scoring at the 57th percentile rank.[12]
- In the 1997-98 school year, 59.3 percent of Idaho high school graduates (10,152 graduates) took the ACT test achieving an average score of 21.5. Idaho's average ACT score compares favorably to the national average of 21.0. Another 2,529 graduates took the SAT test, scoring an average of 545 and 544 on the verbal and math segments, respectively (SAT reports standard score units which range from 200 to 800).[13]

Attainment of Education and Job Skills

- One in 10 Idaho teens, ages 16-19, is a school dropout.[13]
- Among Idaho adults, ages 25 and over, 20 percent are school dropouts and only 25 percent have an associate or higher college degree.[14]

Sources

1 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program. Reflects income in previous year of 1993.
2 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, FFY 1998 estimate.
3 Idaho Department of Education, Child Nutrition Program, 1997-98 school year. Family income below 185% of poverty line to qualify.
4 Bloom, BS. *Stability and Change in Human Characteristics*, John Wiley, New York, 1964.
5 Analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 1993-97, as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.
6 Helburn, S. ed. Cost, Quality, and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers: Technical Report. Denver, CO: Department of Economics, Center for Research in Economic and Social Policy, University of Colorado, 1995.
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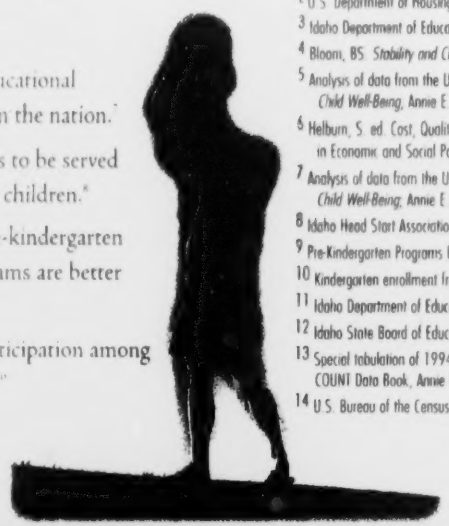
10 Kindergarten enrollment from Idaho Dept. of Education; 5-year-old population estimate from U.S. Bureau of the Census.
11 Idaho Department of Education, 1997-98 school year.
12 Idaho State Board of Education, 1998.
13 Special tabulation of 1994-96 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as published in the 1998 KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation.
14 U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census STF3A.



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Building Brain Power (continued)

Given the importance of the first years of life to the development of the brain and to the ability of children to reach their full potential, it is important particularly to address the negative impacts of poverty in early childhood. In recent years, there have been vast changes in many of the tax and assistance programs that affect low income families with children. These changes have dramatically increased the incentive for parents to work. Policy changes have included expansions of the federal earned income tax credit (EITC) and Medicaid for children of the working-poor, as well as welfare reform and new child care programs.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) was a major federal and state program targeted toward the most severely impoverished children. It was replaced through legislation passed in 1996, commonly known as welfare reform. The new program, called **Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho (TAFI)**, requires work participation and limits the length of time families are eligible for cash assistance to 24 months. It took effect July 1, 1997. The TAFI Program is funded by the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant and requires expenditure of state funds as a maintenance of effort equivalent to 80 percent of 1994 state AFDC-related spending. The average 6-month number of poor families with children receiving cash assistance declined by 75 percent from the first half of 1997 through the first half of 1998 after implementation of the new TAFI program.

The **Food Stamp Program** provides benefits which can be used for the purchase of food at retail stores. Research shows that participation in the Food Stamp program increases a family's ability to purchase an adequate low-cost diet and helps low-income households achieve better nutritional intake. To qualify for Food Stamps, a household's gross income must be less than 130 percent of poverty level and meet requirements which limit the value of assets (such as savings and automobiles). The average 6-month number of households receiving food stamps has declined by 9 percent from the first half of 1997 through the first half of 1998 with implementation of the TAFI program. About 51 percent of food stamp recipients in Idaho are children under age 18.[1]

The **Idaho Child Care Program (ICCP)** provides subsidies for families with incomes below 150 percent of the poverty level to help them pay for child care while they work. The program also supports child care quality improvement projects. In state fiscal year 1998, just under 5,000 children on average were receiving subsidized child care through the ICCP. However, an estimated 65,750 Idaho children under age 13 were living in low-income families (below 200 percent of the poverty guideline) with working parents and likely needed some form of child care.[2]

Medicaid is a state-administered program that utilizes federal and state funds to pay for health care coverage for those who meet the eligibility requirements. Coverage of young children and pregnant women with family incomes below 133 percent of the federal poverty guideline, and children age 6 through 15 in families with incomes below 100 percent of the poverty line is mandatory under the Pregnant Women and Children (PWC) program if states are to receive federal funds. Each year a new age group of children becomes eligible so that by the year 2002, all children under age 19 with family incomes below 100 percent of the poverty line will be eligible for Medicaid. While 60 percent of Medicaid recipients are children, age 0 through 18, they account for only 24 percent of the total medical expenditures through Medicaid.[3] In 1997, 6,046 births (33 percent of Idaho births) were paid for by Medicaid, a decline from 6,593 in 1996.

The new **State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)** was designed to provide health insurance to low-income children without private health insurance and not eligible for Medicaid. Idaho launched the program October 1 of 1997, providing coverage for uninsured children in families with incomes below 160 percent of the poverty line who did not otherwise qualify for Medicaid. On July 1, 1998, the income eligibility limit for the program was dropped to 150 percent of the poverty guideline. The average monthly enrollment had climbed to 2,654 children under age 18 by June 1998.[4] In 1995, it was estimated that 14 percent of Idaho children or 49,000 kids were without health insurance.[5] Over 80 percent of these uninsured kids were in working families.

The **School-Based Community Resource Program** was launched statewide in the spring of 1998 with some of the savings from decreased welfare caseloads. Funds are being used by the Department of Health and Welfare to contract with schools in designated districts to provide social workers who assist families in need or families at risk. By providing short-term services (no more than 90 days) to children and their families through the school, it is hoped that families will not need Child Protection Services or require TAFI assistance.

Despite increased subsidies paid through the Idaho Child Care Program and implementation of the new School-Based Community Resource Program, the state of Idaho had not spent $3.1 million of its 1997 federal allocation of TANF block grant monies at the end of federal fiscal year 1998, and had not yet begun to spend its allocation of $29.5 million in 1998 federal funds.[6] The state must spend its required maintenance-of-effort funds before spending the federal allocations. Federal TANF funds may be transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) or the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), but not more than 30 percent can be transferred in total. Idaho has transferred $3.3 million of 1998 federal TANF funds to the SSBG.[6] The State could transfer another 20 percent of its TANF federal funds to the CCDBG to expand child care assistance for low-income children of working parents.

Whether children suffer or benefit as a result of the policy changes will depend on how successful their parents' work efforts are in raising them out of poverty, the availability of quality child care and early education, access to health care and other services, and the impacts of these policy changes on their parents' stress levels and abilities to nurture them.

To further alleviate early childhood poverty, state policies that increase family income, while encouraging work and self-sufficiency, include refundable credits to low-income families for earned income and child care. Policies that improve access to health care for children and connect families to affordable, high-quality child care are likely to have positive impacts on children's development. Quality child care is especially important for poor and near-poor children, and the quality is directly related to wages, turnover, and benefits among early childhood teachers. Services that ease the stresses of poverty include preschool education programs that increase a child's academic readiness and job training programs that teach parents how to obtain better jobs.

Sources

1 IDHW, Division of Welfare, data reflects caseload as of October 1998.

2 Figure calculated by applying 1995 percentage of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents from analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey data, 1993-1997, as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998, to the 1997 estimate of the population of children under age 13 from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

3 IDHW, Division of Medicaid, data from federal fiscal year 1997 estimate of eligibles 0-18, HCFA 2082 report.

4 IDHW, Division of Medicaid.

5 Analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 1993-1997, as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.

6 IDHW, DHHS Form ACF-196, FFY 1997 and FFY 1998 reports, submitted 10/21/98.

Low-Income Kids and Families Receiving Assistance in Idaho

Average Monthly Eligibles	Jan-Dec '96	Jan-June '97	July-Dec '97	Jan-June '98	Percent Change Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
Families on AFDC-Basic + Unemployed Parent	8,792	7,680			N.A.
Families on TAFI			2,393	1,886	N.A.
Families on Food Stamps	30,052	27,771	24,473	25,229	-9%
Kids enrolled in Medicaid	51,669	50,979	49,014	50,386	-1%
Kids enrolled in CHIP			474	1,927	N.A.
Kids receiving subsidized child care*	1,821	2,414		4,999	107%
Kids referred to School-Based Community Resource Program**			0	1,101	N.A.
Families on either AFDC or TAFI	8,792	7,680	2,393	1,886	-75%
Kids enrolled in either Medicaid or CHIP	51,669	50,979	49,488	52,313	3%

N.A. indicates calculation of percent change not applicable.

*Numbers of children receiving subsidized child care are state fiscal year totals. They do not include children served under the Transitional Child Care program or children served under the JOBS Child Care program. These programs were outside the Idaho Child Care Program until SFY 1998. SFY 1998 includes all child care programs.

**School-based community resource program was implemented statewide in spring of 1998. Numbers are unduplicated recipients rather than average monthly eligibles.

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Idaho's Child Population

Idaho has good reason to be concerned about the well-being of young children. Projected growth in child population differs markedly for Idaho compared to the United States as a whole. While Idaho's child population has grown by 14 percent between 1990 and 1997, it is projected to grow by another 14 percent between 1997 and 2005. The U.S. child population grew by 9 percent and is projected to increase by only 3 percent in those same periods. Even more dramatic is the difference in projected growth among preschool age children, age 0-4. The preschool age population of Idaho will grow by 17 percent between 1997 and 2005, while a 0 percent growth rate is projected for U.S. preschoolers.

	Total	Percent
Population Under Age 18	**351,352**	**29.0**

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,348	1.2
Black	2,115	0.6
Native American	5,625	1.6
White	339,264	96.6
*Hispanic**	35,399	10.1

	Total
State Population	**1,210,232**

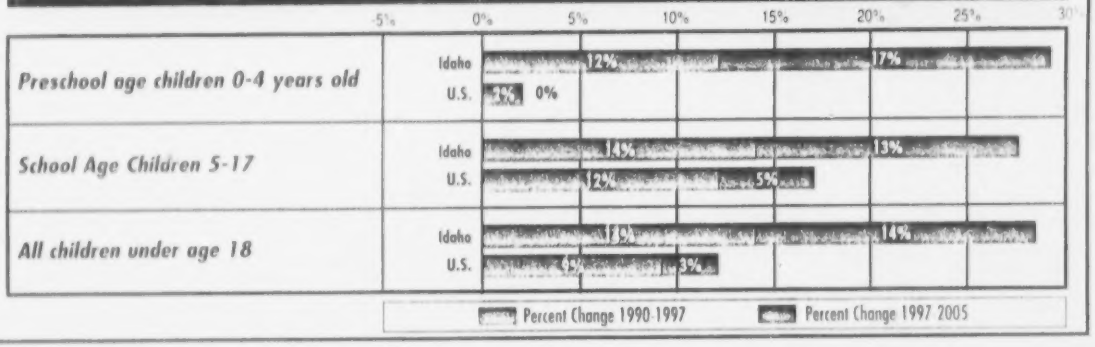
*Total Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	13,240	1.1
Black	6,628	0.5
Native American	16,320	1.3
White	1,174,044	97.0
*Hispanic**	85,997	7.1

Child Population Change 1990 - 2005

		4/1/90	7/1/97	7/1/05
AGES 0-4	Idaho	81,546	91,695	106,900
	U.S.	18,762,757	19,149,595	19,128,000
AGES 5-17	Idaho	227,848	259,657	292,800
	U.S.	45,178,266	50,378,349	52,832,000
TOTAL UNDER 18	Idaho	309,394	351,352	399,700
	U.S.	63,941,023	69,527,944	71,960,000

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 and 1997 estimates released 9/4/98; 2005 from Projections of the Population, By Age, of States: 1995-2025, PPL-47 released October, 1996

Idaho and U.S. Percent Change 1990-2005



* Hispanics are specified separately by their ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

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Economic Well-Being

For some Idaho parents, providing life's basics for their children seems out of reach. Shelter, food, child care, clothing, transportation and health care can exceed a monthly budget for poor and near-poor families. Many working-poor families hold low-wage and often unstable jobs where work interruptions and insufficient earnings are common challenges. In the 1960s and 1970s, the earnings of a full-time, year-round minimum wage earner lifted a family of three above the poverty line. Now the same effort leaves a family of three 20 percent below the poverty line.

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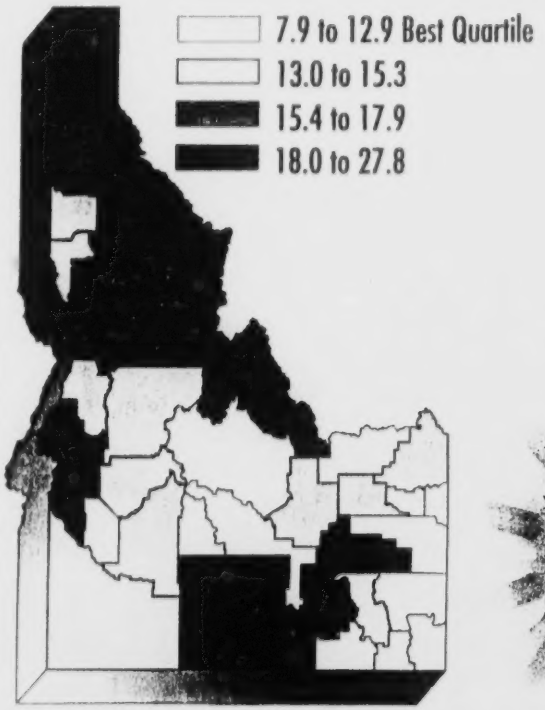
Children in Poverty

One in 6 Idaho children lives in poverty.[1]

Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty, 1994



Children Under Age 18 in Poverty
(% of all children)

	1990 Total Number	1990 Rate	1994 Total Number	1994 Rate
Idaho	49,159	16.2	54,066	15.5
Panhandle	6,026	17.5	7,330	17.9
North Central	3,565	16.3	3,513	15.1
Southwest	9,109	21.9	10,528	21.9
Central	7,857	11.8	9,322	12.0
South Central	7,662	18.0	8,024	17.3
Southeastern	7,937	16.2	8,188	15.7
Eastern	7,003	14.7	7,161	14.0
White	41,528	14.7		
Black	281	22.5		
Native American	2,056	40.5		
Asian/Pacific Islander	567	20.6		
Other Race	4,727	40.9		
Hispanic	7,705	35.4		

Many factors put children at risk; however, nothing predicts bad outcomes for children more powerfully than growing up poor.[2] Poverty can hurt children in many ways — through poor nutrition, substandard housing or homelessness, family stress and fewer resources for learning. In school, poor children score lower on standardized tests and are more likely to be retained in grade and to drop out. Poor teens are more likely to have out-of-wedlock births and to experience violent crime. Finally, persistently poor children are more likely to end up as poor adults.

"Children in Poverty" is a measure of children under the age of 18 living below the U.S. poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is defined as three times the amount of money it takes to feed a family for one year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to the family composition as of the date when the question is asked. The national poverty threshold for a family of four was an annual income of $14,654 in 1993. In 1997, it was $16,276.

Note: The Annie E. Casey Foundation publication, *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles in Child Well-Being*, defines "Children in Poverty" as the percentage of related children living in family households, while the child poverty estimate produced for 1994 by the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, U.S. Bureau of the Census, defines "Children in Poverty" as the percentage of children in all households. Rates for 1990 and 1994 on these pages reflect the latter definition, while the rate of 18 percent of children in 1995 utilizes the former.[1]

Sources:

1 U.S. Bureau of the Census, five-year average of 1993-1997 March Current Population Survey data, as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.

2 Lewit EM, Terman DL, Behrman RE. Children and Poverty: Analysis and Recommendations. The Future of Children. (Summer/Fall) 1997; 7(2):8.

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Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18

Children in single-parent families experience poverty at disproportionately higher rates than children in married-couple households. In 1990, the average income of Idaho married-couple families with children was 2.5 times higher than the average income of single-parent families headed by the mother.[2]

Many single parents receive inadequate child support payments, putting the child at further risk of the ill effects of poverty. In 1995, 48 percent of mother-headed families were receiving child support.[1] In addition to economic deprivation, children in single-parent families may receive less parental attention than children with two parents in the home. Involved fathers are critical contributors to strong families.

The indicator "Single-Parent Families with Children", measures the percent of families with "own children" under 18 years headed by one person - male or female - without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" includes the family head's never-married children by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children.

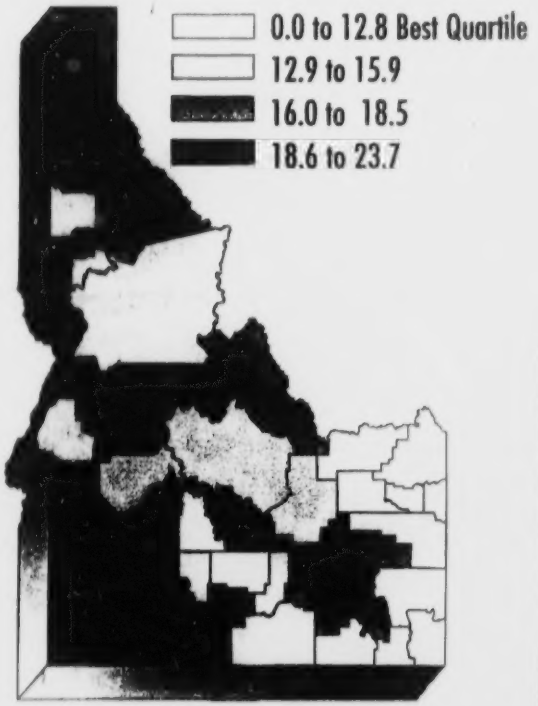
Sources

[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, three-year average of Current Population Survey data from 1994-96 as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census.

[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, five-year average of Current Population Survey data from 1993-97 as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.

Percent of Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18, 1990



Of Idaho families with children, 18 percent were headed by a single parent in 1995.[1]

Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	24,359	17.6
Panhandle	3,318	19.4
North Central	2,017	18.0
Southwest	3,555	19.1
Central	6,450	19.4
South Central	3,228	17.0
Southeastern	3,155	15.8
Eastern	2,636	13.7
White	22,387	17.2
Black	81	18.3
Native American	774	35.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	211	18.9
Other Race	906	19.3
Hispanic	1,670	21.6

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"Many things we need can wait. Now is the time his bones are being formed; his blood is being made; his mind is being developed. To him we cannot say tomorrow. His name is today."

—Gabriela Mistral

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Health

Assuring good health care for all children offers long-term benefits for society.

Success in school begins with good health. Access to primary health care is vital to every child's healthy growth and development. Well-child visits and timely acute care lead to early detection and correction of conditions that, if untreated, might impair young children's physical, intellectual, and social development. Preventive health care for children includes immunizations, screening to identify health risks, and anticipatory guidance regarding age-appropriate development, health promotion and safety measures.

Preventive health care and health promotion hold promise in reducing childhood illness and death. However, to take precautions to prevent illness and injury to children, parents must be educated and motivated to ward off a future, hypothetical danger. For many Idaho families, immediate concerns for adequate food, housing, and employment may take precedence over preventive health care and attention to precautions that reduce risks of injury to children. Those parents who are motivated may fail to act because of cost or other barriers.

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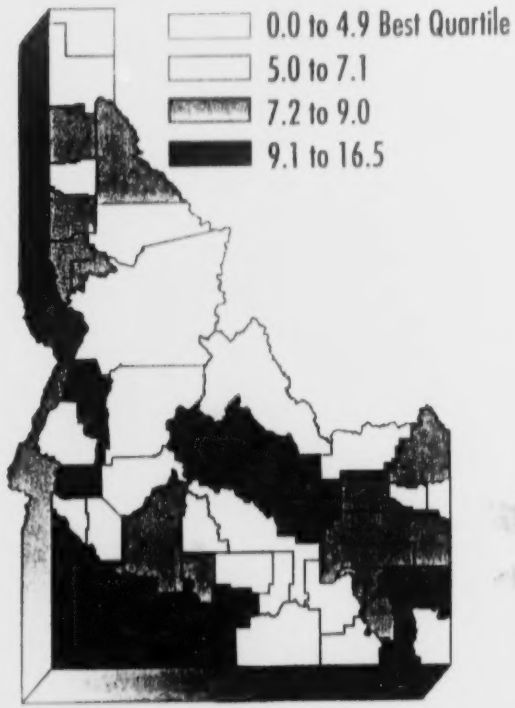
Infant Mortality

In 1997, 127 Idaho babies died before their first birthday.[1]

Infant Mortality Rate, 1995-97



Infant Mortality
(1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	374	6.8
Panhandle	44	7.0
North Central	26	7.3
Southwest	56	6.5
Central	67	4.8
South Central	57	7.9
Southeastern	68	8.7
Eastern	56	7.4
White	359	6.8
Black	6	28.6
Native American	6	7.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	2.8
Other Race	1	45.5
Hispanic	49	7.5

Infant mortality is a barometer of society. High rates are associated with poor access to health care, lack of prenatal care, birth defects and poverty. In the United States, infant death is closely linked to low birth weight and preterm delivery.

The infant mortality rate has been steadily declining nationally and in Idaho. Reductions have been largely attributed to improvements in the medical care of preterm and low birth weight babies.

The largest number of Idaho infant deaths in 1997 was in the general category, "certain conditions originating in the perinatal period," which includes such conditions as low birth weight and infections specific to the perinatal period (perinatal period includes prenatal and immediate post natal).

The "Infant Mortality Rate" is the number of deaths occurring to infants under one year of age, per 1,000 live births. Data are reported by residence, not by place of death. Three-year rates were used for district, county, and race/ethnicity comparisons.

Sources:

1 IDHW, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy

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Low Birth Weight Babies

An infant's capacity for learning in the critical years following birth is intimately tied to brain development in utero and thus to the prenatal environment. Babies born below the normal birth weight are at higher risk for health problems, as well as developmental and learning disabilities.

Use of tobacco during pregnancy is the leading preventable cause of low birth weight. Children exposed to drugs, including tobacco, are prone to learning difficulties, attention deficits, and hyperactivity as well as to behavioral and psychosocial problems. In 1997, 13 percent of Idaho babies were born to mothers who reported use of tobacco during their pregnancy and 1.6 percent were to mothers who reported use of alcohol.[1] Because these data were self-reported, they may underestimate the true prevalence.

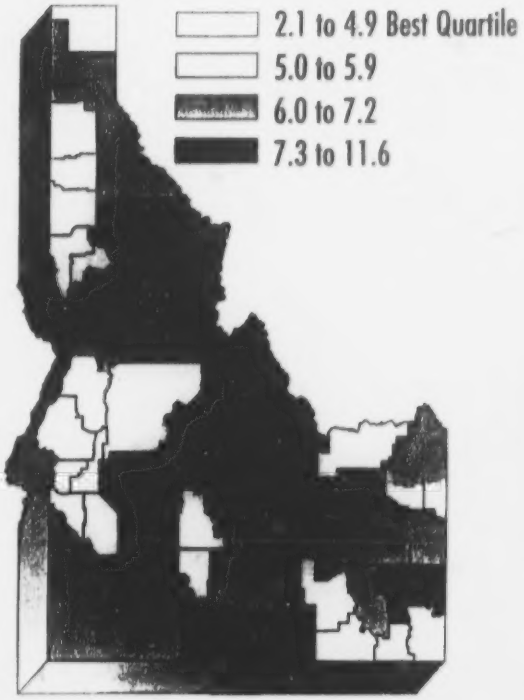
Prevention of low birth weight focuses on smoking cessation, adequate nutrition and weight gain during pregnancy, and comprehensive prenatal care.

"Low Birth Weight Babies" is the percent of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds and under). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not by place of birth. Three-year rates were used for district, county, and race/ethnicity comparisons.

Sources

[1] IDHW, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy

Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies, 1995-97



Idaho's low birth weight rate has been inching upward, from 5.4 percent in 1992-94 to 6.0 percent in 1995-97.[1]

Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	3,285	6.0
Panhandle	334	5.3
North Central	190	5.4
Southwest	458	5.4
Central	774	5.5
South Central	520	7.2
Southeastern	528	6.7
Eastern	481	6.3
White	3,122	5.9
Black	21	10.0
Native American	61	7.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	48	6.8
Other Race	2	9.1
Race Unknown/Not Stated	31	7.9
Hispanic	445	6.8

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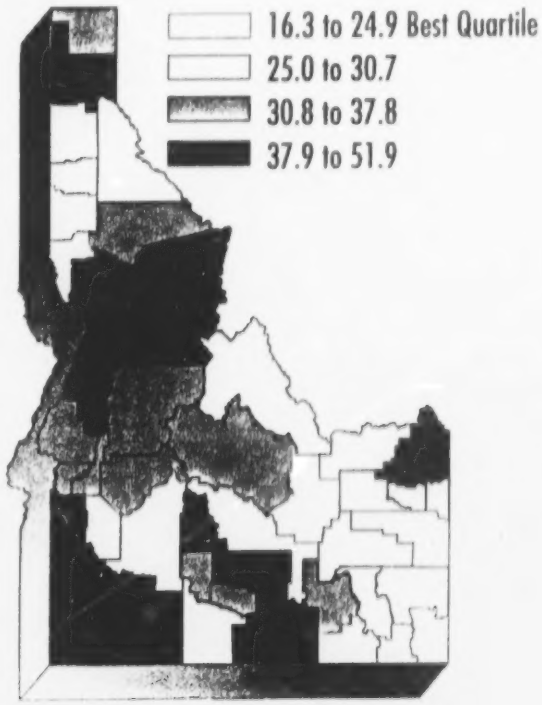
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care

In 1997, 29.6 percent of Idaho mothers (4,676) who gave birth did not receive adequate prenatal care, an increase from 27.3 percent in 1995.[1]

Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care
(1995-97 % of births)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	14,165	29.1
Panhandle	1,518	25.4
North Central	820	23.9
Southwest	3,256	42.1
Central	2,628	25.0
South Central	2,439	35.5
Southeastern	1,938	26.4
Eastern	1,566	23.3
White	13,472	28.8
Black	57	34.8
Native American	331	46.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	177	30.2
Other Race	8	47.1
Race Unknown/Not Stated	120	39.6
Hispanic	2,969	50.3

Percent Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care, 1995-97



Research shows that women who do not receive early and consistent prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low birth weight baby. Early and ongoing prenatal care which includes education and counseling to reduce risks associated with low birth weight can reduce the costs for neonatal intensive care for ill and premature infants.

Adequate care is defined as beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy and consisting of regular visits until delivery. The proportion of mothers without adequate prenatal care had been steadily declining from 1989 through 1995; however, in 1996 it increased to 30.7 percent and remained elevated at 29.6 percent in 1997.

The percent of "Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care" is based on the Kessner Index of Prenatal Care, which classifies prenatal care as adequate, intermediate or inadequate in accordance with recommendations for prenatal care set forth by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the World Health Organization. "Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care" includes mothers who received care categorized as intermediate or inadequate. It is expressed as a percent of all mothers who had data on the birth record to determine the index. Three-year rates were used for district, county, and race/ethnicity comparisons.

Source:

[1] IDHW, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy

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[illegible] Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care

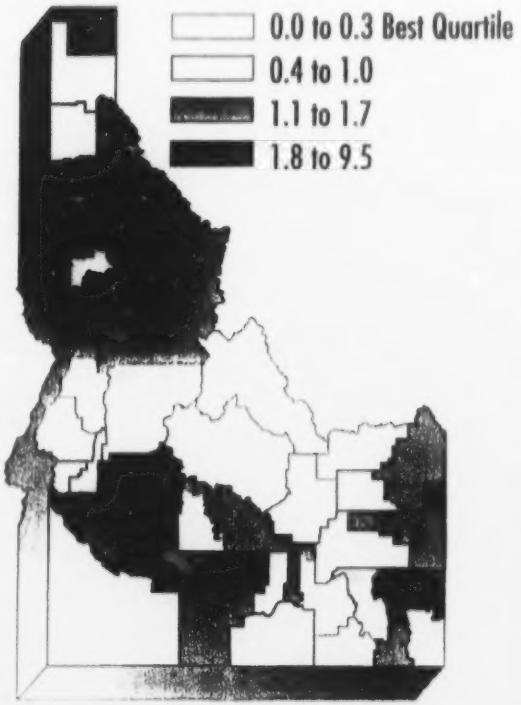
A lack of prenatal care is correlated with other health risk behaviors among teens including smoking, inadequate nutrition, drug and alcohol use. Babies born to teenage mothers, especially those receiving no prenatal care, are more likely to be of low birth weight, to have health concerns, and to be at higher risk for child abuse and neglect.

"Mothers, Ages 10-19, with No Prenatal Care" refers to mothers in this age group who reported they did not receive any prenatal care during their pregnancy. It is expressed as a percent of all births to teens in this age group. Three-year rates were used for district, county, and race/ethnicity comparisons.

Source

1 IDHW, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy

Percent Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care, 1995-97



There were 40 births in 1997 to Idaho teen mothers, ages 10-19, who reported receiving no prenatal care.[1]

Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	102	1.4
Panhandle	9	1.1
North Central	8	2.0
Southwest	22	1.5
Central	29	2.0
South Central	14	1.2
Southeastern	8	0.8
Eastern	12	1.3
White	95	1.3
Black	2	4.8
Native American	2	1.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	4.5
Race Unknown/Not Stated	1	1.8
Hispanic	28	2.1

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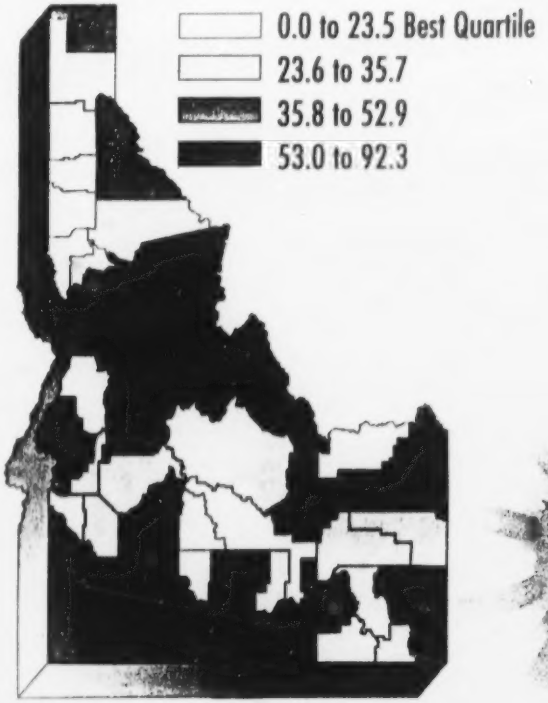
Child Deaths

Idaho's 1995-97 average annual child death rate was 33.8 deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, up slightly from a low of 31.9 in 1994-96.[1]

Child Death Rate Ages 1-14, 1995-97 (Annualized)



Child Deaths Ages 1-14
(1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	268	33.8
Panhandle	28	28.9
North Central	11	21.0
Southwest	44	38.6
Central	18	25.9
South Central	45	41.8
Southeastern	45	37.4
Eastern	47	40.5
White	262	34.2
Black	1	20.3
Native American	3	23.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	21.2
Hispanic	22	28.4

The child death rate graphically points out the risks that are fatal to children, including health problems, exposure to hazardous conditions, preventable injuries, and child abuse and neglect. Good health for children involves more than medical care. It also means being safe.

Accidents were the primary cause of childhood deaths, accounting for 51 percent of Idaho's childhood deaths in the period 1995 through 1997.[1] While motor vehicle accidents predominate among the unintentional injuries suffered by children, deaths from fires, burns, drowning, and suffocation occur more frequently among very young children, aged 1-4. In Idaho, homicide was the second leading cause of death among young children, aged 1-4, while it ranked as the 4th leading cause of death in the U.S. among that age group. Idaho's child death rate tends to be higher than the U.S. rate.

The "Annualized Child Death Rate" refers to the average yearly number of deaths from all causes during an aggregate three-year period per 100,000 children, ages 1 through 14 years. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

Source:
1 IDHW, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy

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Emotional Well-Being & Physical Safety

Children's emotional well-being is essential to their growth and development. Too many children experience abuse and neglect from the very people who should be providing them with love and security. Research on the effects of child abuse and neglect document both immediate and long-term harm to children. In extreme cases, the physical consequence of abuse and neglect is death; in many other cases, the outcome is serious injury, permanent disability, and/or a range of social, psychological, and cognitive problems. Abused and neglected children have an increased chance of becoming runaways and juvenile delinquents, and have a higher incidence of teen pregnancy, alcohol and drug abuse, and school problems. Children who are abused and neglected are more likely to abuse or neglect their own children.

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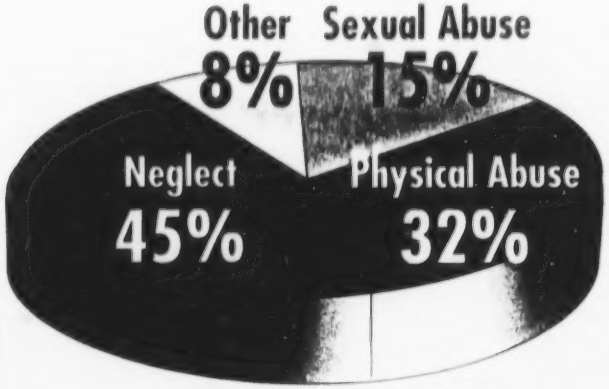
Child Abuse Referrals

There were 9,994 child protection referrals to the IDHW in FY 1998, involving 6,319 families.[1]

Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals by Type, Idaho FY 1998



Child Abuse and Neglect
(FY '98 substantiated rate per 1,000 children)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	2,742	7.8
Panhandle	267	6.1
North Central	210	9.1
Southwest	280	5.4
Central	586	7.1
South Central	544	11.5
Southeastern	498	9.5
Eastern	357	7.0

Child maltreatment is a multifaceted problem. It includes a variety of phenomena: physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect. The types are not mutually exclusive, nor are they found in any certain population group. Incidents of child abuse cut across all groups. Child abuse is often the result of a myriad of factors. Economic stress, inadequate support systems, family isolation, domestic violence, and substance abuse are all contributing factors in child maltreatment.

In Idaho, any person who has reason to believe that a child has been abused, abandoned or neglected is required to report to the proper law enforcement agency or the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. There are wide variations in the way state child welfare agencies keep records of reports and differing definitions and standards of proof. Thus, **procedures vary too much to allow for direct comparisons of child abuse and neglect statistics between states.**

In Idaho's state fiscal year 1998, the Department received 9,994 child protection referrals. Upon investigation, 10 percent (1,006) were determined valid and 18 percent (1,769) were found to have been indicated (See page 130 for definitions of "valid" and "indicated"). The substantiated rate of child abuse and neglect per capita child was unchanged between FY 1997 and 1998.

"Child Abuse Referrals" is the total number of child abuse reports received by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare from July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998. The "Substantiated Rate" is the total number of referrals determined to be valid plus those determined to be indicated among Idaho residents, per 1,000 total estimated population of children under age 18 in Idaho.

Child Abuse Referrals by County are reported in Appendix 3 on page 130.

Source
[1] IDHW, Division of Family and Community Services, FY 1998

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Educational Achievement

Children who receive a quality education are more likely to grow into capable, self-sufficient adults who contribute to their communities. In light of the many risks that children and adolescents face, it has been shown that one of the strongest "protective factors" is academic success.

Graduating from high school is associated with long-term positive outcomes for young adults. Graduates are more likely to be regularly employed than non-graduates and less likely to earn an income below poverty level. Today, teens who drop out of high school face enormous obstacles for achieving financial success in life. With the decline in manufacturing and the increased reliance on an information-based economy, education has become critical to a young person's success in the labor market.

Some research suggests that many children who will eventually be school dropouts can be identified as early as third grade. Predictors include inability to read at grade level, poverty, and being retained in a grade.[1] The pattern of underachievement begins well before most children enter elementary school. Supporting parents in their role as their child's first teacher and assuring access to quality early childhood care and education can give children a significant boost and better prepare them for school.

Reference:

1. Barr RD, Parrett WH. Hope At Last for At-Risk Youth. Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon, 1995.

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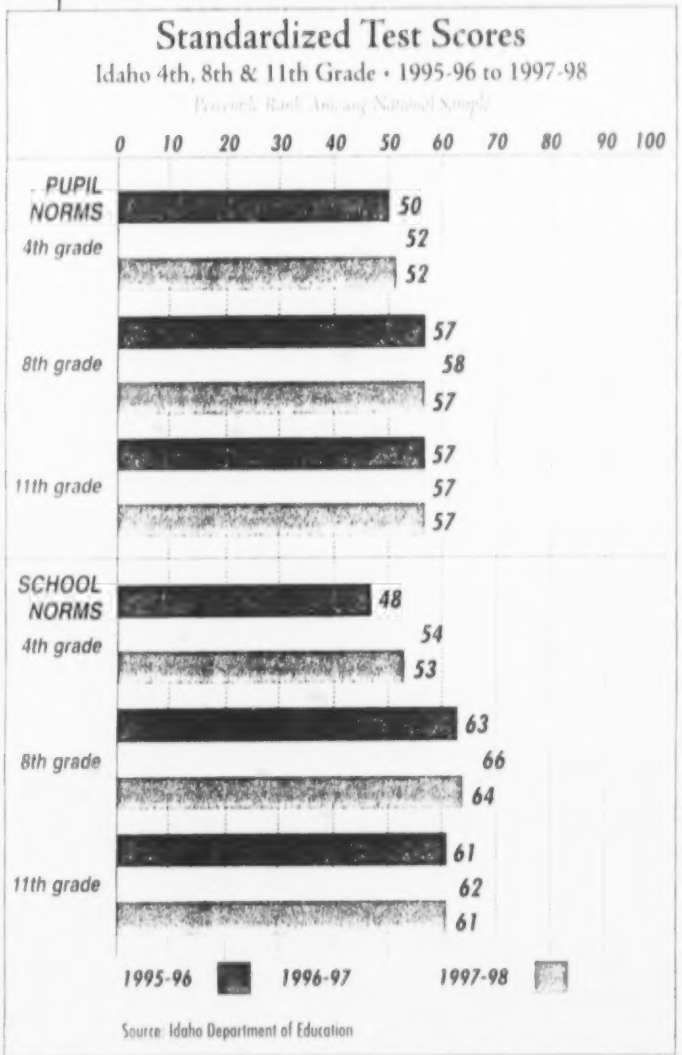
Standardized Test Scores

In the 1997-98 school year, Idaho 4th grade students performed on average at the 52nd national percentile rank on standardized tests of scholastic achievement.[1]



Standardized Test School Norms
(School year 1997-98)

Total Number	4th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade
Idaho	53	64	61
White	57	69	63
Black	48	50	45
Native American	20	27	32
Asian/Pacific Islander	61	71	69
Hispanic	20	16	20

Standardized test scores provide information about the performance of Idaho students compared to students in a national sample. The scores include both Pupil Norms (PN) and School Norms (SN). Standardized Test Scores for 4th and 8th grade Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS) and the 11th grade Tests of Achievement and Proficiency (TAP) are presented.

Pupil Norms reflect the performance of students who were part of a national standardization sample. Pupil Norms allow for comparisons of individual student scores to the scores of other students of the same grade in the national standardization sample. They can be interpreted as: Idaho 8th grade students performed, on average, as well or better than 57 percent of 8th grade students in the national sample.

School Norms reflect the average performance of students by school buildings who were part of the national standardization. School Norms are used when looking at how a particular school compares to other schools in the norming group. They can be interpreted as: Idaho 11th grade schools performed, on average, as well or better than 61 percent of other 11th grade schools in the norming group.

Idaho 4th grade students on average tend to score a lower national percentile rank than Idaho 8th and 11th grade students.

A home environment that encourages learning and parents that are involved in their children's education are important factors in school achievement. High quality early childhood care and education prepares young children cognitively, socially, and emotionally for school. Elementary schools that set high standards in learning and are committed to meeting those standards give children a better chance of being proficient in reading, writing, mathematics, and science.

Standardized Test Scores by Grade and School District are reported in Appendix 4 on page 132.

Sources

1 Idaho Department of Education.

2 Carnegie Task Force on Learning in the Primary Grades. *Years of Promise: A Comprehensive Learning Strategy for America's Children*. New York: Carnegie Corporation, September 1996.

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High School Graduates

Graduating from high school is associated with long term positive outcomes for young adults. Those who graduate are more likely to be regularly employed than non-graduates.

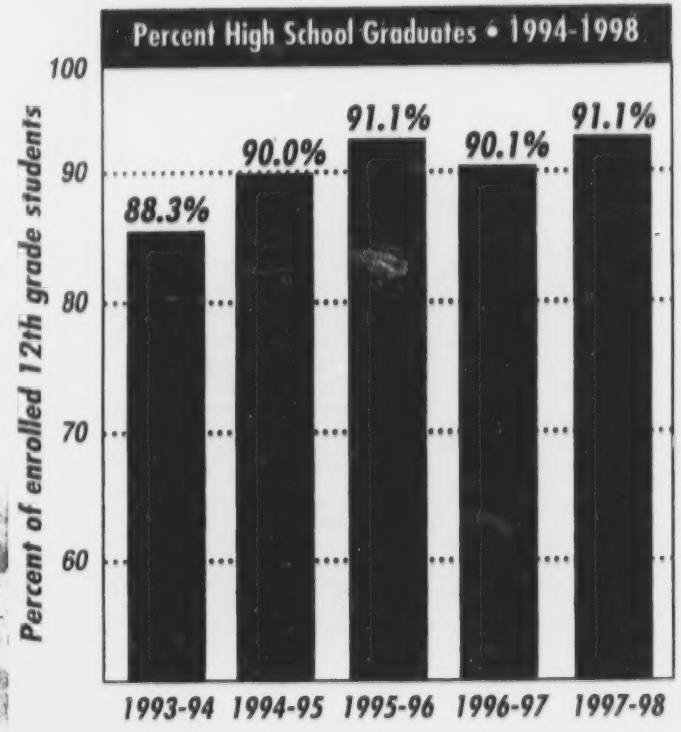
The percent of enrolled 12th graders who graduated from high school increased from 88.3 percent in 1993-94 to 91.1 percent in 1995-96. Since then, it has been essentially level, remaining at 91.1 percent in the 1997-98 school year.[1]

Students may not achieve well in school for a variety of reasons, not necessarily due to differences in students' inherent ability to learn. Low expectations by schools, ineffective and outdated curricula and teaching methods, poorly prepared or insufficiently supported teachers, weak home/school linkages, the lack of adequate accountability systems, and ineffective allocation of resources among schools can negatively influence a student's school achievement.[2]

"High School Graduates" is the number of students awarded a high school diploma by their school district by August 1998 divided by the 12th grade enrollment in the fall of 1997 and multiplied by 100.

The high school graduation rate, calculated on fall enrollment, does not adjust for migration, nor does it account for students who leave school, completion of high school equivalency, such as a General Educational Development (GED) certificate, alternative paths towards high school completion (such as alternative school), block sessions, or accelerated completion.

High School Graduation rates by School District are reported in Appendix 5 on page 134.



Source: Idaho Department of Education

Among enrolled 12th grade students, 91.1 percent (15,512) graduated from high school in 1998.[1]

High School Graduates (1997-98 school year %)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	15,512	91.1
Panhandle	1,750	88.7
North Central	1,102	93.9
Southwest	1,867	85.8
Central	3,405	92.8
South Central	2,158	89.7
Southeastern	2,598	92.6
Eastern	2,632	93.4

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Sources

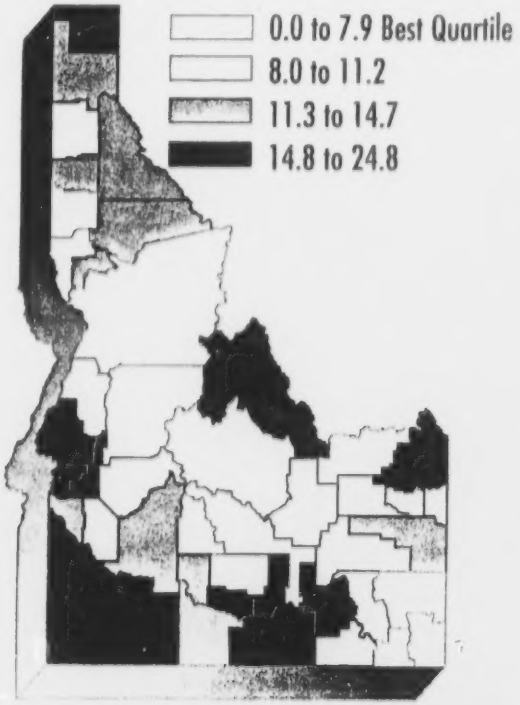
[1] Idaho Department of Education

[2] Carnegie Task Force on Learning in the Primary Grades. *Years of Promise. A Comprehensive Learning Strategy for America's Children.* New York: Carnegie Corporation, September 1996.

School Dropouts

Idaho's 1995 school dropout rate among 16-19 year-olds was 10 percent.[1]

Percent of School Dropouts Ages 16-19, 1990



School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	6,627	10.4
Panhandle	767	11.0
North Central	334	5.7
Southwest	1,211	11.4
Central	1,282	9.8
South Central	1,198	15.3
Southeastern	871	9.8
Eastern	968	7.7
White	5,515	9.3
Black	29	9.6
Native American	262	22.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	48	6.6
Other Race	773	35.3
Hispanic	1,069	27.6

Today's teens find themselves in a demanding and fast-changing society. Teens who drop out of school face almost overwhelming odds of finding success in life with the handicap of inadequate educational preparation. It is becoming more and more difficult to build a life and achieve sustaining employment without a high school diploma. Over their lifetime, high school dropouts will earn significantly less than high school graduates, and less than half of what college graduates are likely to make.

Teens are most likely to drop out when they do not succeed in school and see little connection between academic success and the challenges in their daily life. Many teens work to help support the family household and meet their own basic expenses. School-to-work efforts, especially in low-income communities, need to include paid work opportunities for teens.[2]

"School Dropouts" is the percentage of teens, ages 16-19, who are not enrolled in school (full or part-time) and do not have a high school diploma (or the equivalent GED). The most recent data available for Idaho counties and regions are from the 1990 census.

Sources

1 Special tabulation 1994-96 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.

2 *Job Opportunity Initiatives: Toward a Better Future for Low-Income Children and Youth*. Minneapolis, MN: Northwest Research, Inc., 1994.

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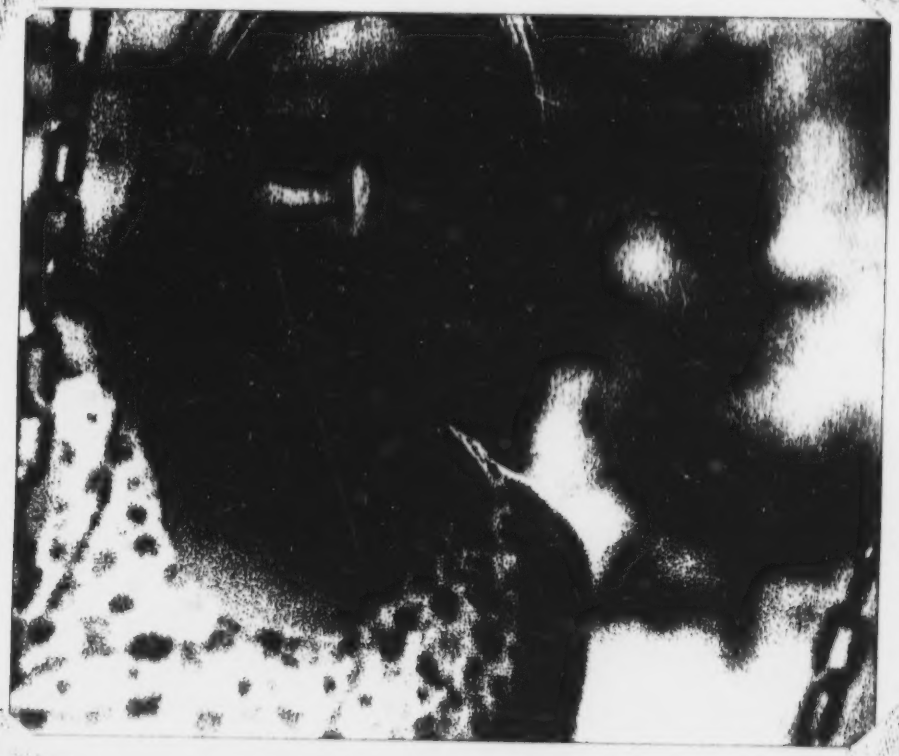
Adolescent Behavior



The current generation of adolescents must negotiate its way to adulthood amidst pervasive drug abuse, unplanned pregnancy, sexually transmitted disease, suicide, and violent victimization, as well as unintentional injuries. Not surprisingly, there is an interrelationship between identified risk factors for adolescent drug abuse, violence, delinquency, school dropout, and teen pregnancy. Problem behaviors tend to cluster in the same individual and reinforce one another.

Common underlying factors contribute to these problem behaviors in adolescents. One is academic difficulty; another is the absence of strong and sustained guidance from caring adults.[1] Preventive interventions are more likely to be successful if they address the underlying factors that contribute to problem behaviors. Good schools, caring families, and supportive community institutions help young people make the transition into adulthood — well educated, committed to families and friends, and prepared to be productive workers and citizens.

Reference

[1] Dryfoos JG. Adolescents At Risk: Prevalence and Prevention. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990.

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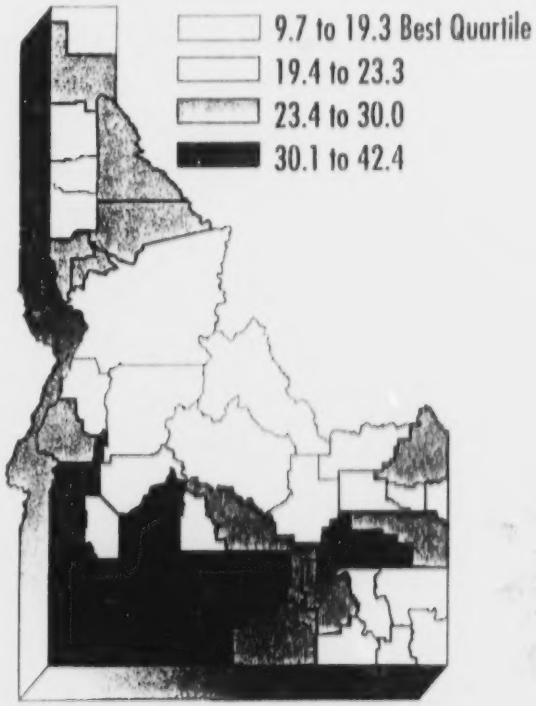
Births to Teens

Idaho's 1997 rate of births to teens, ages 15-17, declined to 23.4 births per 1,000 teen women from 30.0 in 1991.[1]

Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	2,397	25.6
Panhandle	276	23.1
North Central	135	20.6
Southwest	514	37.0
Central	445	21.0
South Central	404	31.9
Southeastern	339	24.3
Eastern	284	21.4
White	2,294	25.3
Black	13	24.3
Native American	58	39.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	8.5
Race Unknown/Not Stated	23	
Hispanic	488	66.2

Teen Birth Rate Ages 15-17, 1995-97 (Annualized)



Teenage pregnancy has serious health, social, and economic consequences for teens, their babies, and society in general. Children born to adolescents are more likely to be of low birth weight, to have health problems, and to suffer child abuse and neglect. Adolescent parents have fewer educational and career opportunities, thus perpetuating poverty for themselves and their children. Lifetime earnings are less than half those of women who wait until age twenty before bearing their first child.

Household poverty is the strongest predictor of too-early childbearing - nationally, almost 85 percent of teen mothers come from poor households. Risk factors for teen pregnancy develop during childhood and include early school failure, early behavioral problems, poverty, and poor parent-child relationships.[2] Addressing these factors with comprehensive programs for disadvantaged children in their preschool and elementary school years represents a promising direction for intervention efforts. Teens, male or female, are less likely to become teen parents when they have a range of positive life options and economic opportunities.[3]

The "Teen Birth Rate" reflects the number of live births to females ages 15-17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Births to girls under age 15 are omitted since only 36 births occurred to girls in that age group in 1997. Three-year average annual rates were used for district, county, and race/ethnicity comparisons.

Sources

1. IDHW, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy
2. Moore KA, Snyder NO. Facts At a Glance. Washington DC: Child Trends, Inc.; 1996
3. *Sex and America's Teenagers*. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1994

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Teens Not in School and Not Working

The transition from adolescence to adulthood is a critical period in people's lives. "Idle teens" reflects a group of youths who are not engaged in any of the core activities that usually occupy adolescents during this crucial developmental period. These children face a higher risk of juvenile delinquency, substance abuse, juvenile crime and poverty. Older teens who are not productively engaged during this period often find it difficult to regain ground later in life.

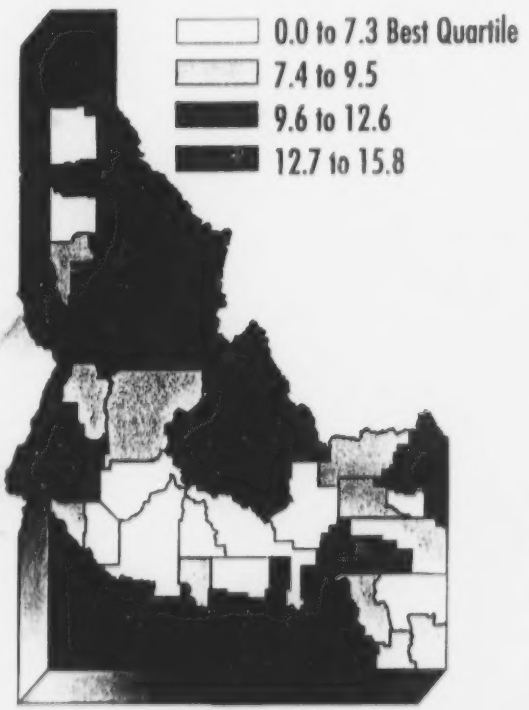
Work experience connected with school can be an important mechanism for building on the interests of at-risk students and engaging them in school-related activities. School-linked part-time jobs can be an important resource to prevent dropping out, reinforce learning in school, and develop positive work attitudes and habits.

"Teens Not in School and Not Working, Ages 16-19", is the percentage of those teens who are not enrolled in school (full or part-time), not working and not in the Armed Forces. The most recent data available for Idaho counties and regions was from [illegible]

Source

[1] Special tabulation of 1994-96 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.

Percent of Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19, 1990



In 1995, 9 percent of Idaho teens, ages 16-19, were not enrolled in school, not working and not in the military.[1]

Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	5,082	8.0
Panhandle	665	9.6
North Central	365	6.2
Southwest	865	10.2
Central	724	5.5
South Central	852	10.9
Southeastern	894	10.1
Eastern	717	5.7
White	4,432	7.5
Black	16	5.3
Native American	237	19.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	2.8
Other Race	377	17.2
Hispanic	532	13.8

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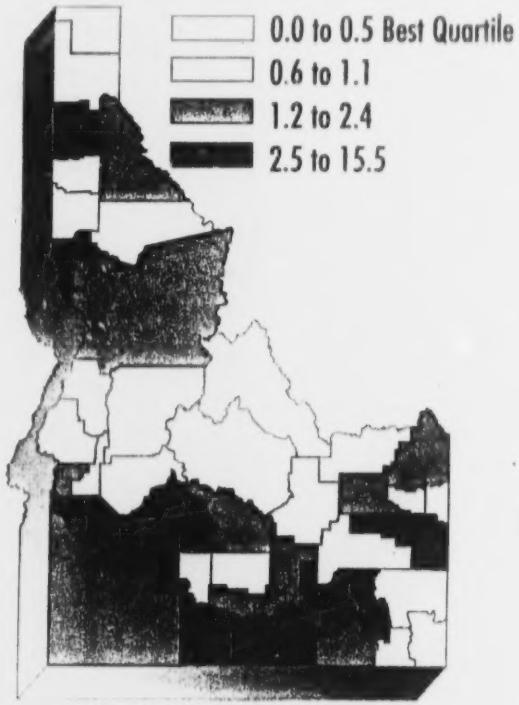
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

In 1997, there were 369 arrests of juveniles, ages 10-17, for violent crimes. The rate was 2.2 arrests per 1,000 youths, a decrease from the 1993 rate of 3.0.[1]

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17
(1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youth)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	1,155	2.3
Panhandle	190	3.0
North Central	53	1.6
Southwest	152	2.1
Central	305	2.7
South Central	152	2.2
Southeastern	124	1.6
Eastern	179	2.4
White	1,164	2.4
Black	18	5.9
Native American	12	1.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.7
Race Unknown/Not Stated	1	
Hispanic	203	4.9

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate Ages 10-17, 1995-97 (Annualized)



Being arrested for a violent crime is clearly a negative outcome for a young person. Children in detention centers lack the opportunity for participation in family life. They find themselves outside of traditional educational systems and interactions with the community.

Although Idaho's rate of juvenile violent crime arrests increased in the late 1980s, it peaked in 1991 and now appears to be declining. In general, rates of 1995-97 juvenile violent crime arrests were higher in the more urban counties of Idaho than in the rural counties.

Risk factors for juvenile crime and delinquency include a lack of educational and job training opportunities, poverty, family violence, and inadequate supervision. Poor school performance, including falling behind one or more grade levels, increases the likelihood of involvement with the juvenile justice system.[2] The peak hours for violent juvenile crime are between 3:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Successful prevention strategies include truancy reduction, mentoring, conflict resolution, after-school tutoring, vocational training, recreation, community service and leadership development.[3]

"Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17," refers to the number of arrests of youths in this age group for violent crime (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault). This includes repeat arrests of youths within the given year. Three-year average annual rates were used for county comparisons.

Note: Updated crime report data for 1995 and 1996 were used to calculate race and ethnicity average annual juvenile violent crime arrest rates for 1995-97. Previously published figures for 1995 and 1996 were used in calculating the state and district average annual 1995-97 rates; thus, the total numbers of arrests do not match.

Sources/References:

[1] Arrest Statistics: Idaho Department of Law Enforcement; Population Statistics: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[2] *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: a National Report.* Washington DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, US Department of Justice, 1995.

[3] Fox JA, Newman SA. *After School Crime or After School Programs: Tuning in to the Prime Time for Violent Juvenile Crime and Implications for National Policy.* Washington DC: Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, 1997.

[4] *Combating Violence and Delinquency: the National Juvenile Justice Action Plan.* Washington, DC: Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1996.

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Teen Violent Deaths

Teens are more likely than any other age group to take risks that can cause injury to themselves or others. Other factors contributing to teen deaths include the use of alcohol and drugs, violence, and the availability of firearms in the home.[2]

Idaho's teen violent death rate tends to be higher than the U.S. rate. A total of 241 Idaho teenagers died from violent causes during the three-year period, 1995-97. Accidents accounted for 73 percent of the violent deaths, while suicide and homicide accounted for 20 percent and 7 percent, respectively.[1]

Prevention of teenage deaths focuses on reducing alcohol and drug use and promoting motor vehicle safety, including use of seat belts in motor vehicles and helmets when riding bicycles or motorcycles. Early identification and treatment of mental disorders holds promise in suicide prevention.

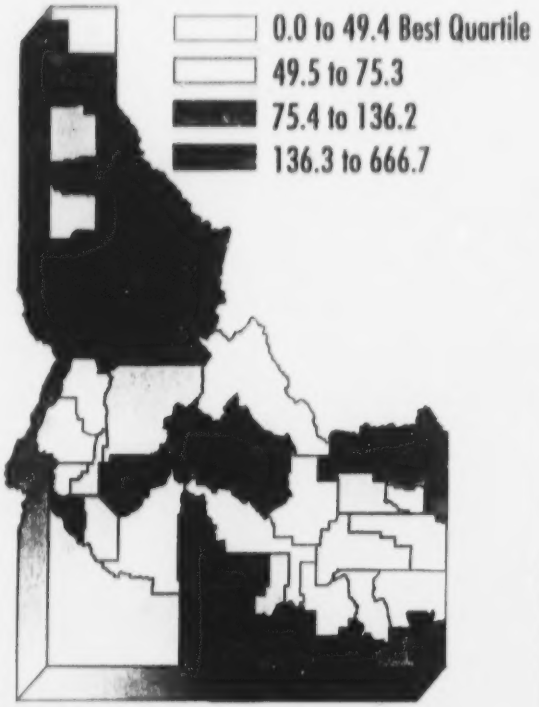
The "Annualized Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19," is the average yearly number of deaths from accidents, suicide, and homicide to teens ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens in this age group, during an aggregate three-year period. The data are reported by place of residence, not by the place where death occurred.

Sources

1 IDHW, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy

2 Baker SP, Teret SP, Dietz PE. Firearms and the public health. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 1980;1:224-29.

Teen Violent Death Rate
Ages 15-19, 1995-97 (Annualized)



Idaho's 1995-97 average annual teen violent death rate increased to 74.9 deaths per 100,000 teens, ages 15-19, from 71.6 in 1991-93.[1]

Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19
(1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)

	Total Number	Rate
Idaho	241	74.9
Panhandle	32	81.3
North Central	24	96.5
Southwest	34	72.8
Central	46	63.5
South Central	44	109.7
Southeastern	33	74.2
Eastern	28	51.8
White	229	73.4
Black	1	50.8
Native American	10	214.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	29.7
Hispanic	27	101.2

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Gaps in Data About Child Well-Being

One of the objectives of Idaho KIDS COUNT is to collect the best available data on Idaho child well-being at national, state, and county levels. Confounding this task is the lack of current data on certain aspects of child well-being that are consistent across Idaho counties and available over time.

Child Economic Well-Being

Idaho KIDS COUNT is totally reliant upon federal sources of data to ascertain trends in various measures of child poverty, family income, family composition and structure (such as single-parent families), educational achievement, and school and work involvement. At the county level, the decennial census is the only source of data available for most of these measures. The lack of household survey data within the state of Idaho makes it difficult to track year-to-year changes in these measures.

Child Health

The state of Idaho lacks timely data at both the state and county levels on health insurance status among children, the utilization of preventive health care, including well baby and well child health care, and the prevalence of children with special health care needs. Also lacking are good data on use of substances during pregnancy. The birth certificate provides data on use of tobacco or alcohol during pregnancy, but the information is primarily collected through self report and is subject to under-reporting.

For this edition of the Idaho KIDS COUNT, recent data on immunization levels among children aged 24 months at the county or health district levels were not available. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare has traditionally conducted an annual survey to ascertain those levels; however, the survey has not been completed for 1997 because of a lack of resources.

Child Care and Early Childhood Education

The state of Idaho has no source of data on school readiness as young children enter the public school system. The lack of a centralized registry of child care providers in Idaho means that the total number of child care providers and early childhood educators, their distribution, characteristics and capacity are unknown.

Academic Achievement

Currently, Idaho is one of 4 states not participating in the National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP). The NAEP measures math, science and reading proficiencies of Idaho public school 4th and 8th grade students. It is the only national test that allows for comparability of student achievement across the states. Idaho has developed its own proficiency tests. Studies have shown that many states set their own criteria for what constitutes "proficient" performance at a much lower standard than those set by the NAEP.

KIDS COUNT utilizes data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) to track state-level trends in work/school participation among 16-19 year-olds and, and the decennial census to track these indicators at the county level. Because of small state-level sample sizes in the CPS, several years of survey data are averaged to obtain a state-level estimate. As a result, real changes in this indicator do not become apparent for several years. Alternatively, the Idaho Department of Education produces yearly statistics on school dropouts. Their statistics are generated by comparing school district enrollment reports from one year to the next; students whose names do not appear on the subsequent year's enrollment report and who cannot be accounted for by graduation or transfer are considered to be dropouts. Re-enrollment of students may not be captured with this method, resulting in an inflated school dropout rate.

Adolescent Risk Behaviors

Idaho has dropped its participation in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), a national school-based effort sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults. These are behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases; unhealthy dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity.

These data gaps inhibit the ability of policy makers and citizens to assess progress in improving the status of our youth on a timely basis or to measure the impacts of policy changes on the well-being of Idaho children.

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County Profiles

"The solution of adult problems tomorrow depends in large measure upon the way our children grow up today. There is no greater insight into the future than recognizing when we save our children, we save ourselves."

—Margaret Mead

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Ada County

Population 267,168

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,201	1.6
Black	1,623	0.6
Native American	1,756	0.7
White	259,588	97.2
*Hispanic**	*10,039*	*3.8*
Population Under Age 18	**71,633**	**26.8**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,429	2.0
Black	491	0.7
Native American	519	0.7
White	69,193	96.6
*Hispanic**	*3,522*	*4.9*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	16,149	19,496	20.7
Children age 5-17	42,271	52,137	23.3
Total under 18	58,420	71,633	22.6

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$48,000

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	7,767	11.2
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	22,079	9.1
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		35.2
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	6,580	27.2
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	1,026	25.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	926	22.7

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	1,346	1,208			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	15	7			
TAFI			494	397	
Total AFDC or TAFI	1,361	1,215	494	397	-67
Food Stamps	4,793	4,417	4,333	4,490	2
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	7,600	7,532	7,580	7,929	5
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			44	262	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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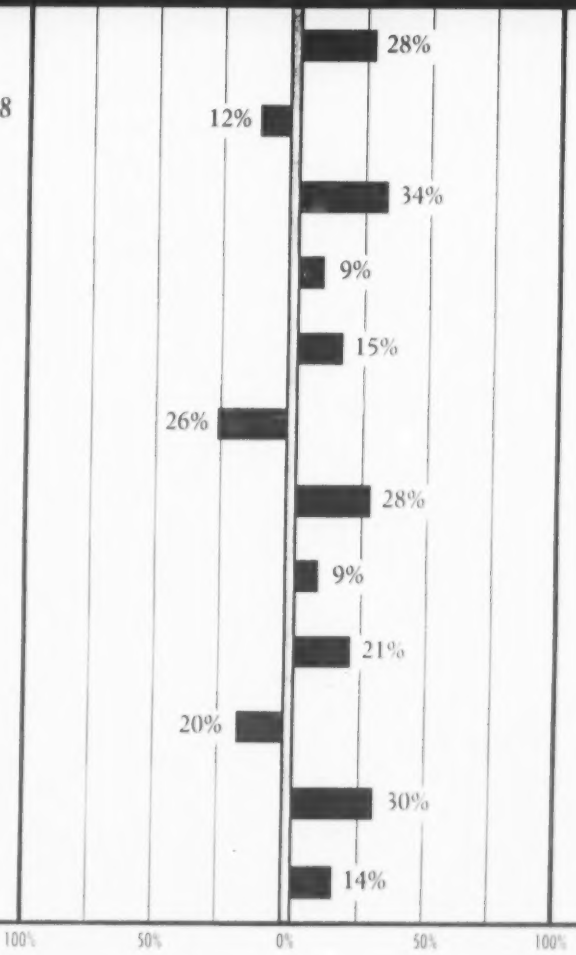
Ada County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	County Total: Other most recent year	County Total: 1995	County Total: 1996	County Total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	11.2	7,767			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	19.8	5,635			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	4.5		15	21	18
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	5.4		204	236	220
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	24.7		728	722	714
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	1.7		5	7	9
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	24.3		39 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	9.5	1,102			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	20.2		121	133	126
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	2.8		85	90	96
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	5.6	647			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	64.0		41 (1995-97 combined)		



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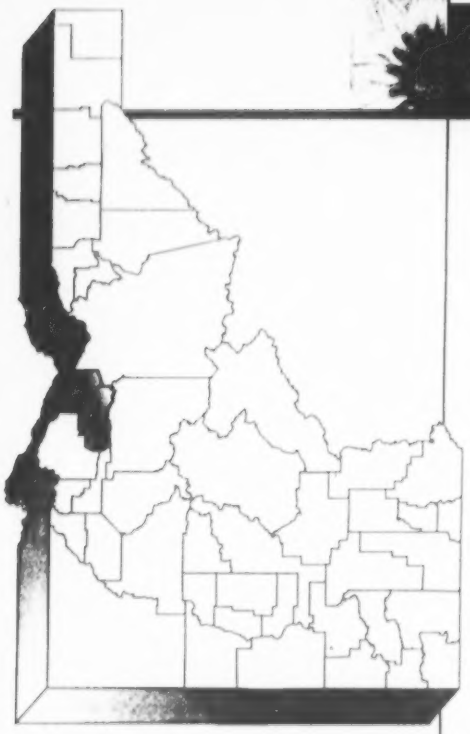
Caution should be exercised when attempting to draw conclusions from percents and rates figured on the publication that are based on small numbers.
Percent of difference between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.



Adams County

Population 3,859

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.1
Black	17	0.4
Native American	46	1.2
White	3,793	98.3
*Hispanic**	83	2.2
Population Under Age 18	**1,028**	**26.6**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Black	2	0.2
Native American	20	2.0
White	1,006	97.9
*Hispanic**	17	1.7

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	241	262	8.7
Children age 5-17	685	766	11.8
Total under 18	926	1,028	11.0

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Rare categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY'98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$33,500

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	160	14.8
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	489	12.6
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		32.7
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	145	42.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	10	38.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	19	79.2

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	34	26			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	3	1			
TAFI			13	8	
Total AFDC or TAFI	37	27	13	8	-71
Food Stamps	96	81	71	74	-9
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	162	160	151	149	-7
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			0	1	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Adams County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		5%	15.5	14.8	160			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		3%	17.6	17.1	73			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	78%		6.8	12.0		0	0	1
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		39%	6.0	3.6		0	2	1
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	43%		29.1	41.8		16	13	4
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		100%	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)		100%	33.8	0.0		0 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	3%		10.4	10.7	18			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		38%	25.6	15.9		5	0	0
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		100%	2.3	0.0		0	0	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	19%		8.0	9.5	16			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)		100%	74.9	0.0		0 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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Percent of difference between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.

Bannock County

Population 73,850

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	932	1.3
Black	841	1.1
Native American	1,979	2.7
White	70,098	94.9
*Hispanic**	4,343	5.9
Population Under Age 18	**22,680**	**30.7**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	268	1.2
Black	241	1.1
Native American	755	3.3
White	21,415	94.4
*Hispanic**	1,766	7.8

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	5,624	5,807	3.3
Children age 5-17	15,905	16,873	6.1
Total under 18	21,529	22,680	5.3

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity, and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$42,200

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	3,523	15.0
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	8,959	12.4
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		39.3
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	3,010	45.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	539	40.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	448	34.6

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan.-Dec. 1996	Jan.-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan.-June, 1998	Jan.-June '97 to Jan.-June '98
AFDC-Basic	723	619			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	19	9			
TAFI			180	133	
Total AFDC or TAFI	742	628	180	133	-79
Food Stamps	2,401	2,206	1,991	2,080	-6
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	3,864	3,763	3,670	3,810	1
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			21	93	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Bannock County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	County Total: Other most recent year	County Total: 1995	County Total: 1996	County Total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		3%	15.5	15.0	3,523			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	5%		17.6	18.5	1,745			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	13%		6.8	7.7		8	13	9
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	12%		6.0	6.7		64	88	109
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		13%	29.1	25.4		305	329	292
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		35%	1.4	0.9		1	2	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)		21%	33.8	26.7		14 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		9%	10.4	9.4	406			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		12%	25.6	22.6		41	54	38
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	7%		2.3	2.5		26	38	17
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8%		8.0	8.7	372			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)		11%	74.9	66.9		14 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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Bear Lake County

Population 6,577

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	19	0.3
Black	45	0.7
Native American	36	0.5
White	6,477	98.5
*Hispanic**	260	4.0
Population Under Age 18	**2,281**	**34.7**
*Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity**		
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Black	1	0.0
Native American	15	0.7
White	2,264	99.3
*Hispanic**	97	4.2

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	540	544	0.7
Children age 5-17	1,747	1,737	-0.6
Total under 18	2,287	2,281	-0.3

* Hispanic can be either separately or in combination with any race and is included in each race category.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY '98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$38,400

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	308	12.9
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	783	12.1
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		39.3
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	243	35.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	32	39.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	29	39.7

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	35	28			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	1	2			
TAFI			6	5	
Total AFDC or TAFI	36	30	6	5	-82
Food Stamps	119	116	91	92	-20
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	233	217	211	210	-3
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			5	12	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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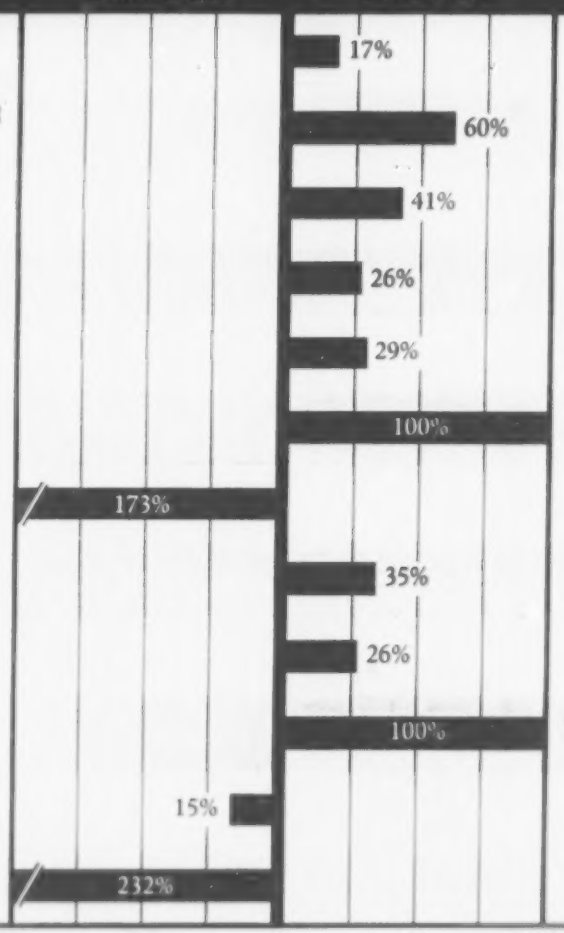
Bear Lake County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	12.9	308			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	7.1	58			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	4.0		1	0	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	4.4		6	3	2
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	20.8		19	17	15
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	92.3		5 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	6.7	22			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	18.8		4	3	3
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	0.0		0	0	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	9.2	30			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	248.3		4 (1995-97 combined)		



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Benewah County

Population 8,967

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	0.4
Black	16	0.2
Native American	639	7.1
White	8,278	92.3
*Hispanic**	199	2.2
Population Under Age 18	**2,507**	**28.0**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	0.3
Black	7	0.3
Native American	257	10.3
White	2,235	89.1
*Hispanic**	86	3.4

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	592	599	1.2
Children age 5-17	1,781	1,908	7.1
Total under 18	2,373	2,507	5.6

* Hispanics are classified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$33,400

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	439	17.3
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	1,204	13.9
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		36.5
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	446	54.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	31	29.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	16	13.7

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	77	70			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	8	6			
TAFI			21	24	
Total AFDC or TAFI	85	76	21	24	-68
Food Stamps	264	235	205	235	0
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	295	214	206	199	-7
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			0	1	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Benewah County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	County Total: Other most recent year	County Total: 1995	County Total: 1996	County Total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	12%		15.5	17.3	439			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	3%		17.6	18.2	205			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)		15%	6.8	5.8		2	0	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		18%	6.0	4.9		5	6	6
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		5%	29.1	27.7		31	25	29
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	25%		1.4	1.7		0	1	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)		100%	33.8	0.0		0 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10%		10.4	11.5	55			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		11%	25.6	22.7		5	4	7
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		77%	2.3	0.5		0	0	2
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	94%		8.0	15.5	74			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	125%		74.9	168.8		4 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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Bingham County

Population 41,621

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	356	0.9
Black	157	0.4
Native American	2,832	6.8
White	38,276	92.0
*Hispanic**	5,274	12.7
Population Under Age 18	**15,346**	**36.9**

*Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity**		
Asian/Pacific Islander	143	0.9
Black	76	0.5
Native American	1,101	7.2
White	14,026	91.4
Hispanic*	2,375	15.5

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	3,578	3,728	4.2
Children age 5-17	10,971	11,618	5.9
Total under 18	14,549	15,346	5.5

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY '98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$37,200

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	2,827	17.7
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	6,311	15.2
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		44.8
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	2,865	49.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	321	46.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	290	40.7

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	399	343			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	4	1			
TAFI			88	77	
Total AFDC or TAFI	403	344	88	77	-78
Food Stamps	1,083	968	834	854	-12
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	2,505	2,459	2,341	2,357	-4
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			24	66	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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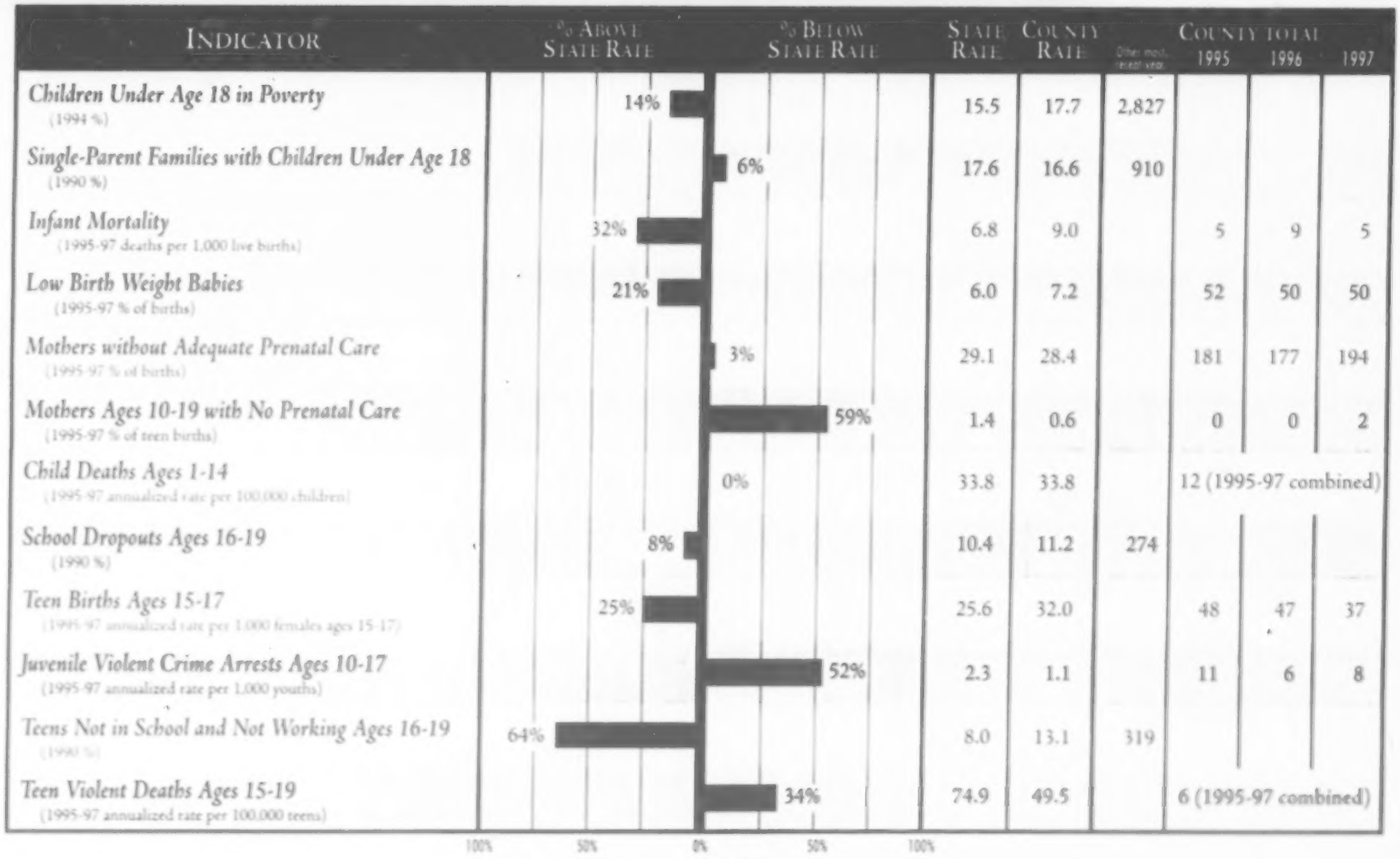
Bingham County Compared to Idaho



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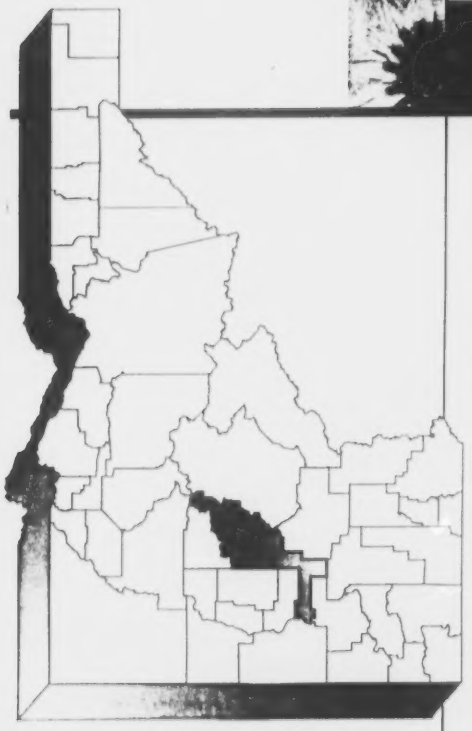

Blaine County

Population 17,213

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	168	1.0
Black	42	0.2
Native American	67	0.4
White	16,936	98.4
*Hispanic**	713	4.1
Population Under Age 18	**4,338**	**25.2**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	63	1.4
Black	7	0.2
Native American	20	0.4
White	4,249	97.9
*Hispanic**	244	5.6

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	1,045	1,248	19.4
Children age 5-17	2,567	3,090	20.4
Total under 18	3,612	4,338	20.1

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Rare categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$57,200

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	357	8.4
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	1,069	6.6
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		33.4
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	315	21.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	42	20.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	56	23.1

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan.-Dec. 1996	Jan.-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan.-June, 1998	Jan.-June '97 to Jan.-June '98
AFDC-Basic	32	30			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	0	0			
TAFI			7	2	
Total AFDC or TAFI	32	30	7	2	-93
Food Stamps	126	124	96	88	-28
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	230	243	234	265	9
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			0	2	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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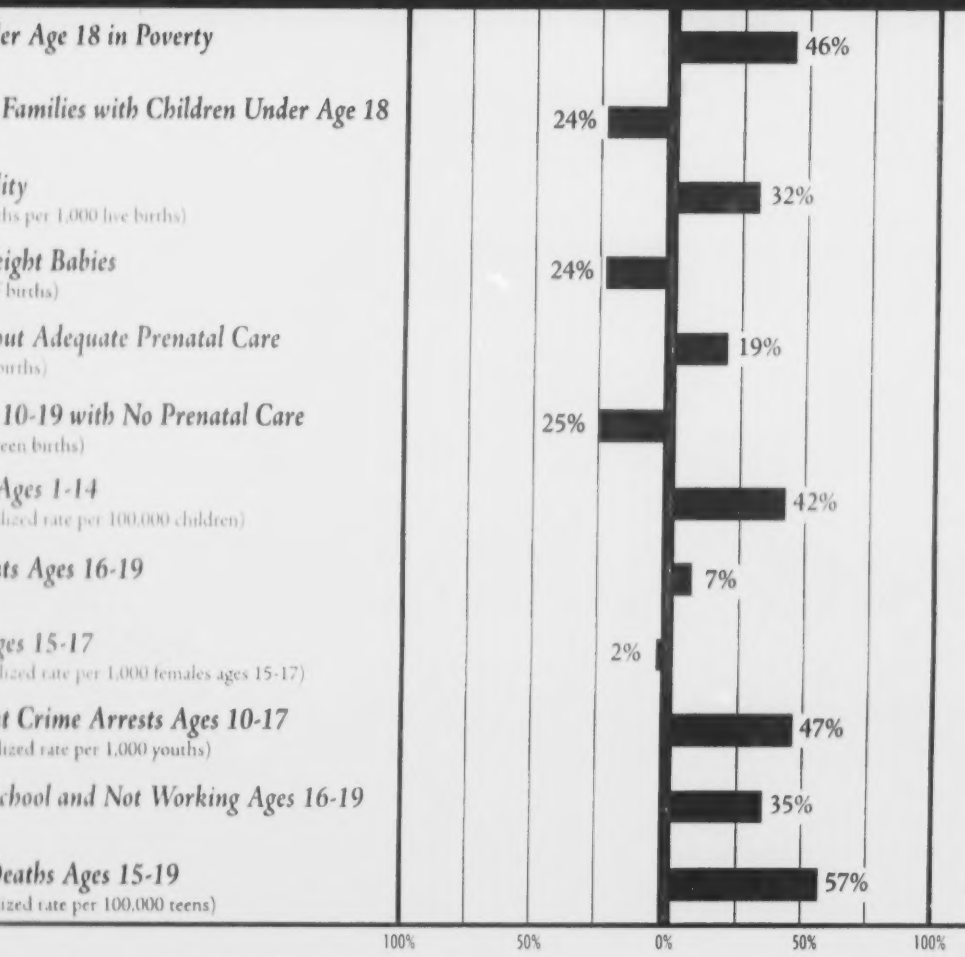
Blaine County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	County Total: Other most recent year	County Total: 1995	County Total: 1996	County Total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	8.4	357			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	21.8	420			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	4.6		0	2	1
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	7.4		19	15	14
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	23.7		52	46	47
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	1.7		0	1	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	19.7		2 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	9.6	54			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	26.1		7	8	9
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	1.2		5	1	1
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	5.2	29			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	32.3		1 (1995-97 combined)		



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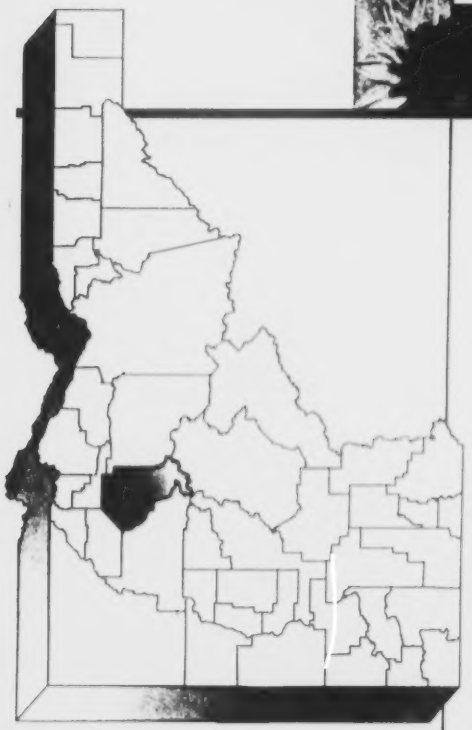

Boise County

Population 5,026

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0.4
Black	9	0.2
Native American	52	1.0
White	4,943	98.3
*Hispanic**	177	3.5
Population Under Age 18	**1,348**	**26.8**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	0.7
Black	1	0.0
Native American	8	0.6
White	1,329	98.6
*Hispanic**	82	6.1

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	257	342	33.1
Children age 5-17	739	1,006	36.1
Total under 18	996	1,348	35.3

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Rare categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$39,800

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	180	14.1
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	499	11.0
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		36.1
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	223	40.8
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	22	25.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	17	22.1

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	26	21			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	2	1			
TAFI			7	4	
Total AFDC or TAFI	28	22	7	4	-81
Food Stamps	88	70	50	40	-43
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	167	164	146	157	-5
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			2	6	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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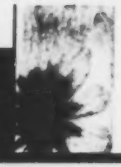
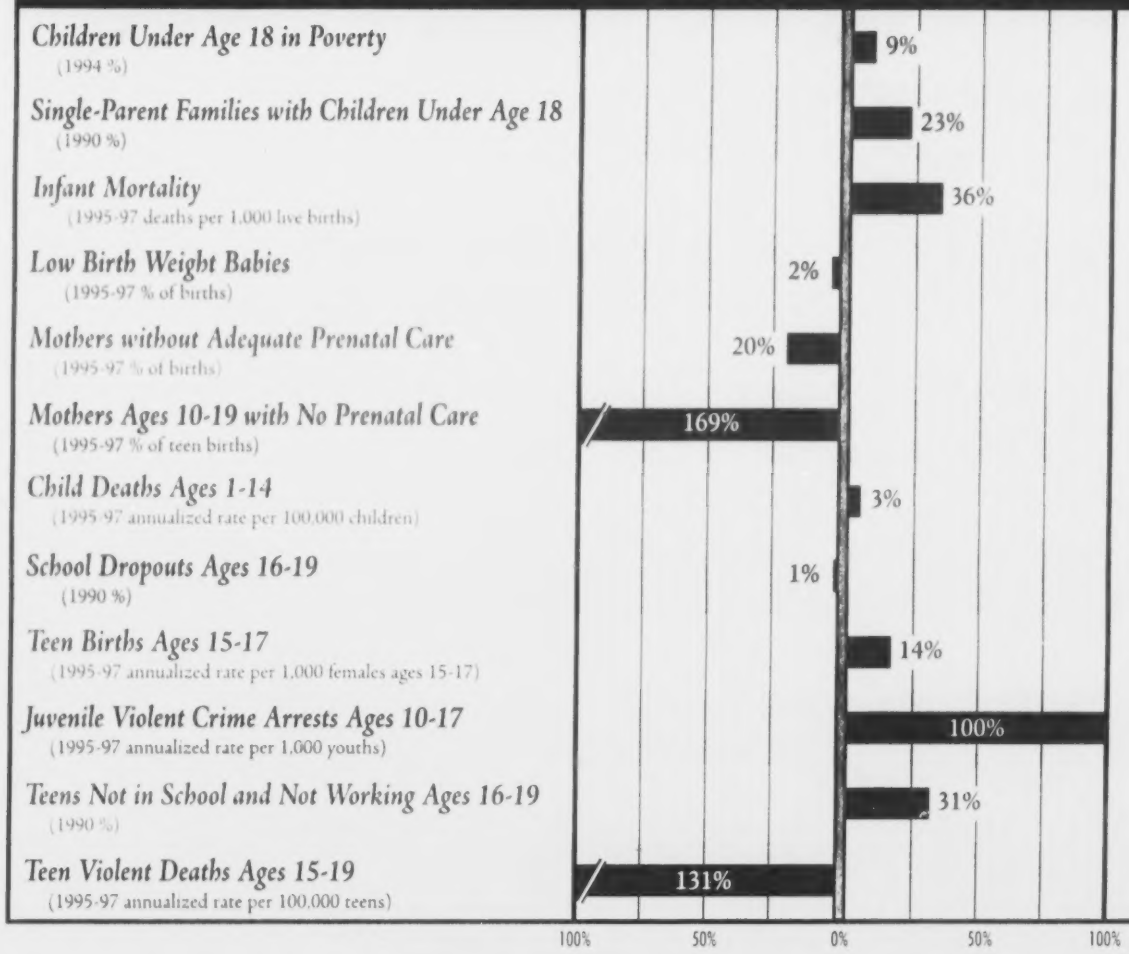
Boise County Compared to Idaho



Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	14.1	180			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	13.6	65			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	4.3		0	1	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	6.1		4	4	6
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	34.9		23	20	18
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	3.7		0	0	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	32.6		1 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	10.5	19			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	22.0		4	1	2
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	0.0		0	0	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	5.5	10			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	172.7		2 (1995-97 combined)		



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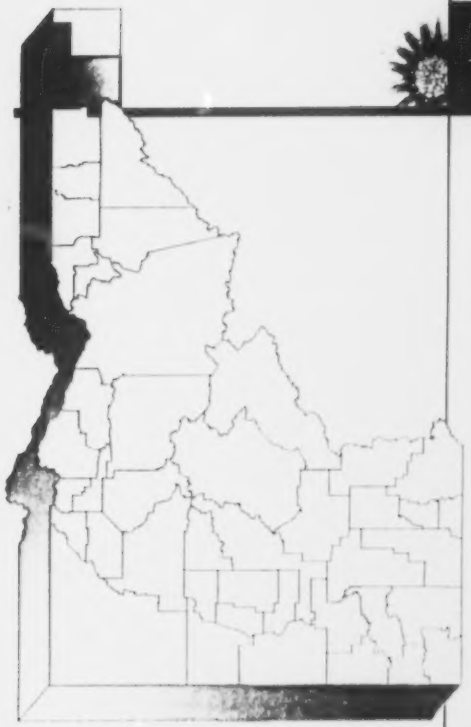

Bonner County

Population 34,771

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	120	0.3
Black	122	0.4
Native American	297	0.9
White	34,232	98.4
*Hispanic**	*718*	*2.1*
Population Under Age 18	**9,370**	**26.9**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	41	0.4
Black	52	0.6
Native American	94	1.0
White	9,182	98.0
*Hispanic**	*319*	*3.4*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	1,923	2,312	20.2
Children age 5-17	5,688	7,058	24.1
Total under 18	7,611	9,370	23.1

* Hispanics are specified separately under either race and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FY '98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$33,700

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	1,707	18.8
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	4,786	14.9
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		35.7
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	1,468	48.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	168	41.1
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	144	40.7

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan.-Dec. 1996	Jan.-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan.-June, 1998	Jan.-June '97 to Jan.-June '98
AFDC-Basic	219	192			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	4	2			
TAFI			40	28	
Total AFDC or TAFI	223	194	40	28	-85
Food Stamps	1,123	1,021	849	898	-12
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	1,304	1,307	1,232	1,297	-1
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			28	86	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Bonner County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	21%		15.5	18.8	1,707			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	13%		17.6	19.9	722			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)		10%	6.8	6.1		2	3	2
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	4%		6.0	6.2		21	26	24
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	30%		29.1	38.0		148	167	96
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		24%	1.4	1.0		0	0	2
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)		44%	33.8	19.0		4 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	26%		10.4	13.2	174			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		0%	25.6	25.6		21	27	19
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		63%	2.3	0.9		4	2	6
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	35%		8.0	10.8	143			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	23%		74.9	92.1		7 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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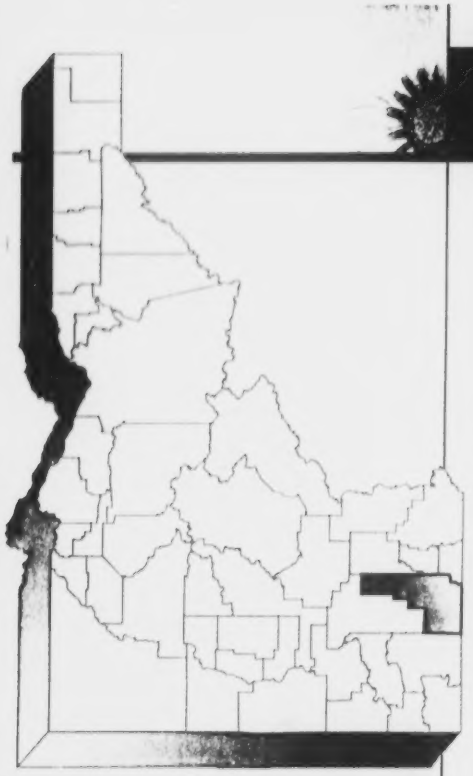

Bonneville County

Population 80,294

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	909	1.1
Black	468	0.6
Native American	492	0.6
White	78,425	97.7
*Hispanic**	4,683	5.8
Population Under Age 18	**26,850**	**33.4**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	298	1.1
Black	146	0.5
Native American	188	0.7
White	26,218	97.6
*Hispanic**	2,044	7.6

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	6,874	7,203	4.8
Children age 5-17	18,562	19,647	5.8
Total under 18	25,436	26,850	5.6

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate racial categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$47,300

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	3,612	12.9
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	8,467	10.6
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		42.7
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	2,974	32.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	507	37.4
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	480	35.6

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '96 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	602	506			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	11	6			
TAFI	150	121			
Total AFDC or TAFI	613	512	150	121	-76
Food Stamps	2,105	1,894	1,610	1,692	-11
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	4,010	3,935	3,784	3,924	0
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			38	158	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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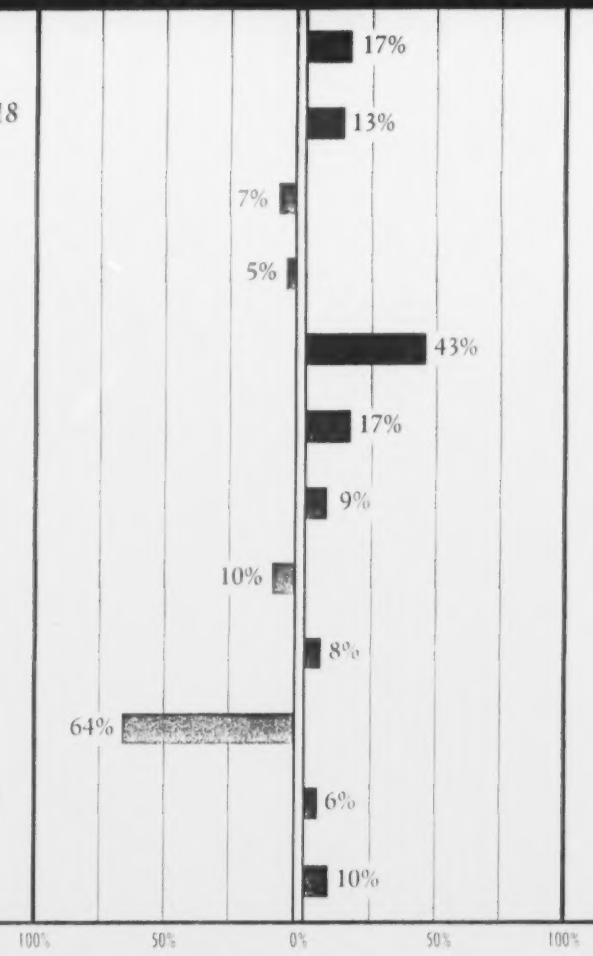
Bonneville County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	County Total 1996	County Total 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	12.9	3,612			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	15.3	1,635			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	7.2		10	7	12
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	6.2		81	74	95
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	16.7		169	201	184
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	1.1		2	3	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	30.9		19 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	11.4	528			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	23.4		46	60	56
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	3.8		59	39	46
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	7.5	347			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	67.4		15 (1995-97 combined)		



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Boundary County

Population 9,882

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	51	0.5
Black	41	0.4
Native American	171	1.7
White	9,619	97.3
*Hispanic**	*437*	*4.4*
Population Under Age 18	**3,014**	**30.5**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	19	0.6
Black	4	0.1
Native American	72	2.4
White	2,920	96.9
*Hispanic**	*151*	*5.0*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	650	719	10.6
Children age 5-17	2,058	2,295	11.5
Total under 18	2,708	3,014	11.3

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$34,700

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	514	17.8
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	1,422	15.4
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		36.1
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	346	41.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	46	37.4
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	41	34.2

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	82	73			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	6	4			
TAFI			17	14	
Total AFDC or TAFI	88	77	17	14	-82
Food Stamps	331	277	236	241	-13
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	454	411	400	420	2
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			8	14	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Boundary County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15%		15.5	17.8	514			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	1%		17.6	17.8	195			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)		20%	6.8	5.4		1	1	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		45%	6.0	3.3		1	6	5
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	21%		29.1	35.2		42	58	27
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	238%		1.4	4.7		1	1	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	31%		33.8	44.3		3 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	56%		10.4	16.2	93			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		41%	25.6	15.1		4	5	4
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		62%	2.3	0.9		2	1	1
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	57%		8.0	12.6	72			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)		2%	74.9	73.4		2 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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Caution should be exercised when comparing teen pregnancy rates from previous and later editions of this publication because they are based on small numbers.
Percent differences between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.

Butte County

Population 3,141

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	0.5
Black	7	0.2
Native American	49	1.6
White	3,070	97.7
*Hispanic**	*150*	*4.8*
Population Under Age 18	**1,063**	**33.8**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0.8
Black	1	0.1
Native American	20	1.8
White	1,034	97.3
*Hispanic**	*61*	*5.8*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	224	226	0.9
Children age 5-17	802	837	4.4
Total under 18	1,026	1,063	3.6

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY '98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$41,400

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	156	14.0
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	397	12.7
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		39.3
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	169	54.7
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	11	32.4
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	6	14.6

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	14	11			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	3	1			
TAFI			4	1	
Total AFDC or TAFI	17	12	4	1	-90
Food Stamps	67	63	50	44	-30
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	98	122	97	104	-14
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			1	4	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Butte County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	County Total: Other most recent year	County Total: 1995	County Total: 1996	County Total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		10%	15.5	14.0	156			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		12%	17.6	15.4	56			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	144%		6.8	16.5		0	0	2
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	94%		6.0	11.6		5	4	5
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		17%	29.1	24.1		4	9	15
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		100%	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	151%		33.8	84.8		2 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		18%	10.4	8.5	14			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		45%	25.6	14.1		4	0	1
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		76%	2.3	0.6		0	1	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		31%	8.0	5.5	9			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)		100%	74.9	0.0		0 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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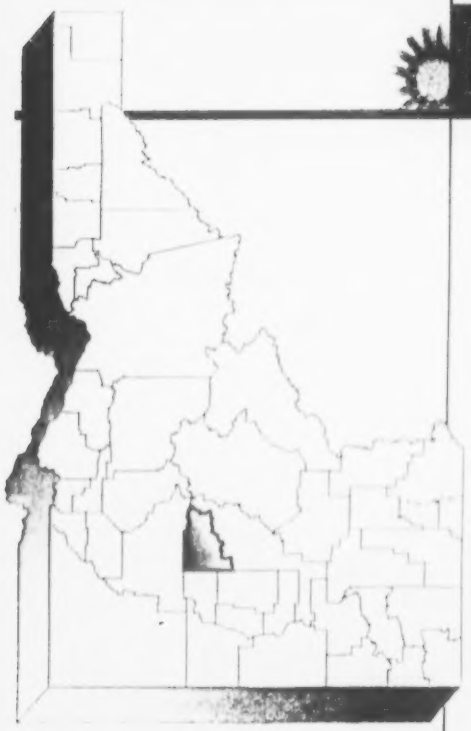

Camas County

Population 843

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.6
Black	3	0.4
Native American	8	0.9
White	827	98.1
*Hispanic**	*8*	*0.9*
Population Under Age 18	**244**	**28.9**
*Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity**		
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Black	2	0.9
Native American	3	1.2
White	239	97.8
*Hispanic**	*1*	*0.6*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	56	56	0.0
Children age 5-17	160	188	17.5
Total under 18	216	244	13.0

* Hispanic may be counted in any race category, and are also tallied in appropriate race category.

Note: Race categories will not total to 100 percent.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY'98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$33,200

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	27	10.8
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	65	8.2
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		41.5
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	43	31.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	0	0.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	1	9.1

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec, 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec, 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	2	1			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	0	0			
EAFI			0	0	
Total AFDC or EAFI	2	1	0	0	-67
Food Stamps	5	3	4	2	-24
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	17	8	9	14	72
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			0	1	

DJJ — Juvenile Justice Division
EAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
IDHW — Idaho Health Insurance Program

* Percent change not calculated for cases with 0 or 1 number.

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Camas County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		30%	15.5	10.8	27			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		47%	17.6	9.4	9			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)		100%	6.8	0.0		0	0	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		42%	6.0	3.4		0	0	1
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	78%		29.1	51.9		6	6	2
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		100%	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)		100%	33.8	0.0		0 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		100%	10.4	0.0	0			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		13%	25.6	22.2		1	1	0
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	567%		2.3	15.5		0	0	6
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		100%	8.0	0.0	0			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	424%		74.9	392.2		1 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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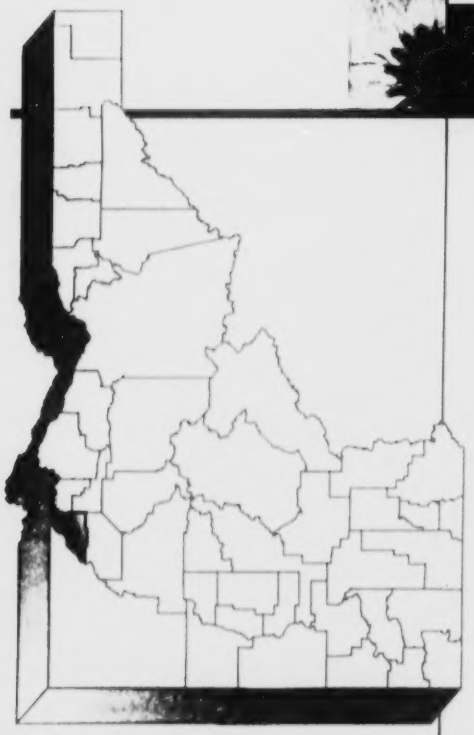

Canyon County

Population 116,675

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,574	1.3
Black	439	0.4
Native American	933	0.8
White	113,729	97.5
*Hispanic**	*20,425*	*17.5*
Population Under Age 18	**35,010**	**30.0**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	521	1.5
Black	164	0.5
Native American	286	0.8
White	34,039	97.2
*Hispanic**	*8,808*	*25.2*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	7,600	9,584	26.1
Children age 5-17	20,253	25,426	25.5
Total under 18	27,853	35,010	25.7

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Rare categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$35,800

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	7,250	22.2
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	17,702	17.0
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		41.0
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	6,316	53.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	788	38.6
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	799	38.2

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	1,148	1,040			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	13	5			
TAFI			332	263	
Total AFDC or TAFI	1,161	1,045	332	263	-75
Food Stamps	3,669	3,395	2,981	3,048	10
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	6,765	7,228	7,051	7,154	-1
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			42	164	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Canyon County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	County most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	43%		15.5	22.2	7,250			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	13%		17.6	19.9	2,408			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)		18%	6.8	5.5		8	13	13
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		5%	6.0	5.6		114	103	129
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	48%		29.1	43.0		708	826	845
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	31%		1.4	1.8		3	4	12
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	4%		33.8	35.2		27 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	20%		10.4	12.5	693			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	50%		25.6	38.5		135	113	113
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	11%		2.3	2.6		55	26	44
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	13%		8.0	9.0	499			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	23%		74.9	92.3		29 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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* Data not shown because of changing definitions from previous years and rates based on small numbers.

** Data not available for this year and county rates are based on annualized numbers.

Caribou County

Population 7,380

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	0.2
Black	86	1.2
Native American	21	0.3
White	7,258	98.3
*Hispanic**	*343*	*4.6*
Population Under Age 18	**2,649**	**35.9**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0.3
Black	29	1.1
Native American	7	0.3
White	2,604	98.3
*Hispanic**	*149*	*5.6*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	579	571	-1.4
Children age 5-17	2,063	2,078	0.7
Total under 18	2,642	2,649	0.3

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$50,200

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	220	7.9
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	565	7.7
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		38.9
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	273	32.8
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	35	36.1
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	24	27.0

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	37	34			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	2	1			
TAFI			11	8	
Total AFDC or TAFI	39	35	11	8	-77
Food Stamps	117	110	94	96	-12
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	222	228	212	230	1
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			3	15	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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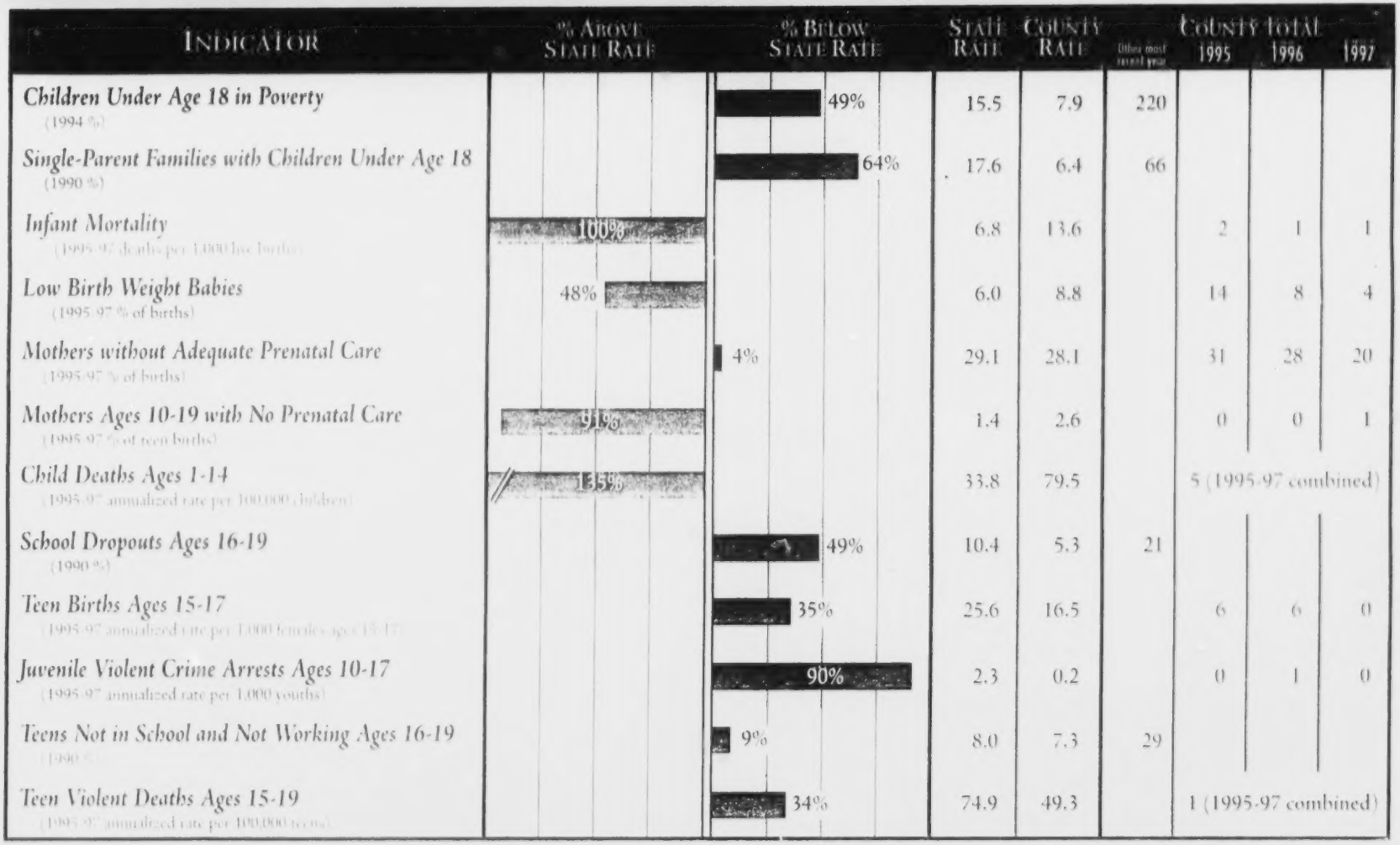
Caribou County Compared to Idaho



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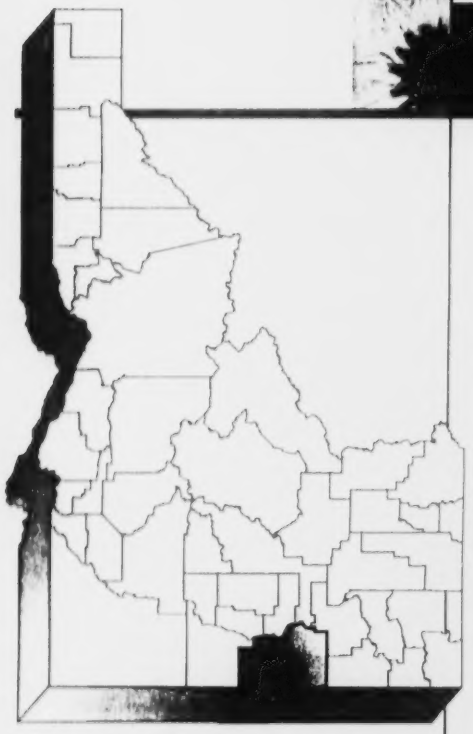

Cassia County

Population 21,441

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	111	0.5
Black	3	0.0
Native American	226	1.1
White	21,101	98.4
*Hispanic**	*3,795*	*17.7*
Population Under Age 18	**7,565**	**35.3**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	41	0.5
Black	1	0.0
Native American	84	1.1
White	7,438	98.3
*Hispanic**	*1,644*	*21.7*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	1,838	1,941	5.6
Children age 5-17	5,354	5,624	5.0
Total under 18	7,192	7,565	5.2

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$36,700
	Total ***Percent***
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	1,415 18.3
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	3,280 15.6
Percent of poor who are children (1994)	43.1
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	1,058 44.4
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	169 43.7
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	177 44.5

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	163	145			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	7	7			
TAFI			45	29	
Total AFDC or TAFI	170	152	45	29	-81
Food Stamps	496	510	446	453	-11
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	1,130	1,115	1,109	1,120	0
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			18	46	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Cassia County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	18%		15.5	18.3	1,415			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		23%	17.6	13.6	385			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)		10%	6.8	6.1		4	1	2
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	23%		6.0	7.3		29	24	31
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	50%		29.1	43.8		172	183	132
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		66%	1.4	0.5		0	0	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	71%		33.8	57.9		10 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	47%		10.4	15.4	187			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	9%		25.6	27.9		22	19	16
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	42%		2.3	3.3		17	14	5
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	59%		8.0	12.7	155			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	52%		74.9	114.1		7 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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Caution should be exercised when attempting to draw conclusions from percentages and rates depicted in this publication that are based on small numbers. Percent difference between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.

Clark County

Population 837

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.1
Black	0	0.0
Native American	22	2.6
White	814	97.3
*Hispanic**	*103*	*12.3*
Population Under Age 18	**234**	**28.0**
*Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity**		
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Black	0	0.0
Native American	0	0.0
White	234	100.0
*Hispanic**	*27*	*11.7*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	54	57	5.6
Children age 5-17	179	177	-1.1
Total under 18	233	234	0.4

*Hispanics are ranked separately, under ethnicity, and are also included in appropriate race categories.

*Note: Rates calculated with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY'98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$42,700
	Total *Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	28 10.4
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	87 10.2
Percent of poor who are children (1994)	32.2
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	66 56.4
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	7 58.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	8 42.1

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*	
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98	
AFDC-Basic	3	5				
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	0	0				
TAFI			3	2		
Total AFDC or TAFI	3	5	3	2	-52	
Food Stamps	10	11	9	8	-21	
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	35	36	43	45	25	
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			0	2		

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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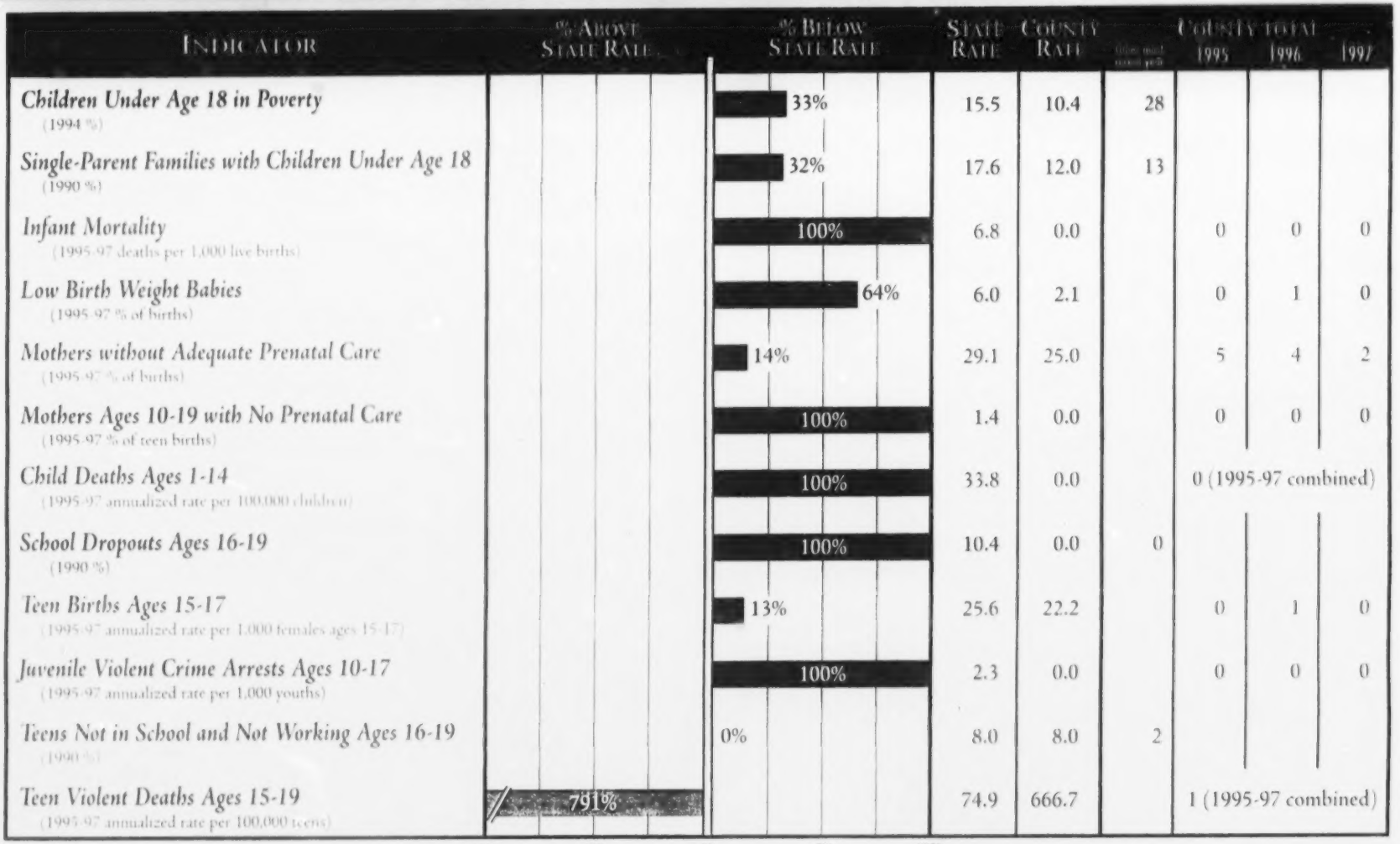
Clark County Compared to Idaho



Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	(Less than 5 events per 5 years)	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	10.4	28			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	12.0	13			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	0.0		0	0	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	2.1		0	1	0
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	25.0		5	4	2
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	0.0		0 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	0.0	0			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	22.2		0	1	0
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	0.0		0	0	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	8.0	2			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	666.7		1 (1995-97 combined)		

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Percent of difference between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.

Clearwater County

Population 9,455

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	31	0.3
Black	31	0.3
Native American	188	2.0
White	9,205	97.4
*Hispanic**	*211*	*2.2*
Population Under Age 18	**2,220**	**23.5**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	0.3
Black	15	0.7
Native American	54	2.4
White	2,143	96.5
*Hispanic**	*63*	*2.8*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	457	450	-1.5
Children age 5-17	1,695	1,770	4.4
Total under 18	2,152	2,220	3.2

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY '98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$35,500

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	358	15.7
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	1,067	12.2
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		33.6
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	391	48.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	44	45.8
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	42	45.2

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	104	96			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	10	8			
TAFI			39	39	
Total AFDC or TAFI	114	104	39	39	-62
Food Stamps	282	281	217	273	-3
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	484	490	429	477	-3
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			14	42	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Clearwater County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	1%		15.5	15.7	358			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	14%		17.6	20.2	208			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)		100%	6.8	0.0		0	0	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	37%		6.0	8.2		14	5	4
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	11%		29.1	32.3		21	36	28
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	164%		1.4	3.6		1	1	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)		40%	33.8	20.3		1 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	41%		10.4	14.7	61			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	13%		25.6	29.0		6	7	8
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		76%	2.3	0.5		1	0	1
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	38%		8.0	11.1	46			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	29%		74.9	96.3		2 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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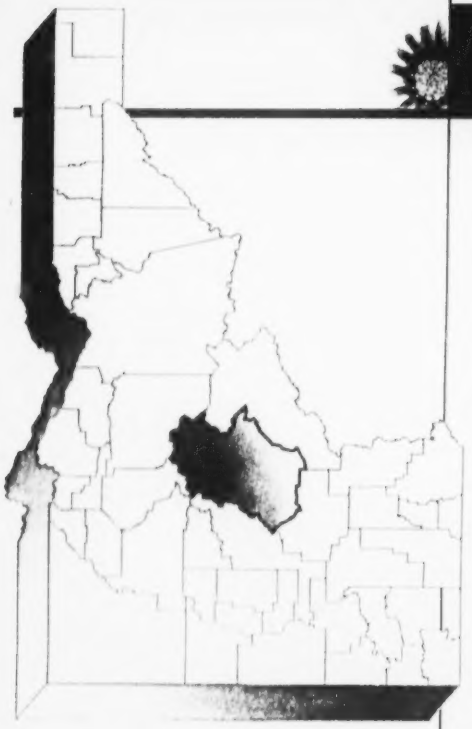

Custer County

Population 4,242

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	24	0.6
Black	11	0.3
Native American	45	1.1
White	4,162	98.1
*Hispanic**	*137*	*3.2*
Population Under Age 18	**1,226**	**28.9**
*Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity**		
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	0.8
Black	1	0.1
Native American	7	0.6
White	1,208	98.5
*Hispanic**	*51*	*4.2*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	325	305	-6.6
Children age 5-17	937	921	-1.7
Total under 18	1,260	1,226	-2.7

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

*Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FY'98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$35,300

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	156	12.9
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	453	11.3
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		34.4
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	145	31.8
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	11	19.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	4	8.0

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	16	16			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	1	1			
TAFI			13	10	
Total AFDC or TAFI	17	17	13	10	-41
Food Stamps	49	47	42	51	8
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	81	69	66	72	5
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			0	1	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Custer County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		17%	15.5	12.9	156			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		11%	17.6	15.7	96			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	90%		6.8	12.9		0	0	2
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	41%		6.0	8.4		7	1	5
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	6%		29.1	30.8		14	17	13
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		100%	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	4%		33.8	35.2		1 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		30%	10.4	7.3	17			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		44%	25.6	14.2		2	1	2
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		77%	2.3	0.5		0	1	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	24%		8.0	9.9	23			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	24%		74.9	92.6		1 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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Percent or difference between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.

Elmore County

Population 24,880

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	636	2.6
Black	1,055	4.2
Native American	209	0.8
White	22,980	92.4
*Hispanic**	2,577	10.4
Population Under Age 18	**7,544**	**30.3**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	208	2.8
Black	344	4.6
Native American	62	0.8
White	6,930	91.9
*Hispanic**	978	13.0

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	2,267	2,478	9.3
Children age 5-17	4,437	5,066	14.2
Total under 18	6,704	7,544	12.5

* Hispanics are classified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FY 98 U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$33,200

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	1,056	14.6
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	2,509	11.2
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		42.1
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	1,124	45.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	51	10.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	44	8.2

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	95	100			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	1	1			
TAFI			34	35	
Total AFDC or TAFI	96	101	34	35	-65
Food Stamps	409	364	338	393	8
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	358	301	309	349	16
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			5	11	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Elmore County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		6%	15.5	14.6	1,056			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		3%	17.6	17.0	568			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	10%		6.8	7.5		3	4	4
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		0%	6.0	6.0		28	28	32
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		17%	29.1	24.1		96	118	108
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	178%		1.4	3.8		4	3	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	6%		33.8	35.8		6 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	29%		10.4	13.5	141			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	21%		25.6	31.0		16	19	14
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	51%		2.3	3.5		11	7	13
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		49%	8.0	4.1	43			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)		51%	74.9	36.5		2 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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Percent of difference between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.

Franklin County

Population 10,816

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	27	0.2
Black	44	0.4
Native American	45	0.4
White	10,700	98.9
*Hispanic**	431	4.0
Population Under Age 18	**4,054**	**37.5**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	0.3
Black	1	0.0
Native American	21	0.5
White	4,020	99.2
*Hispanic**	195	4.8

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	877	965	10.0
Children age 5-17	2,794	3,089	10.6
Total under 18	3,671	4,054	10.4

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Row categories with small numbers may round to 0.0

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$39,200

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	510	12.6
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	1,215	11.8
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		42.0
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	569	46.8
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	75	37.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	62	30.0

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	41	44			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	1	1			
TAFI			11	12	
Total AFDC or TAFI	42	45	11	12	-74
Food Stamps	146	132	130	140	7
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	430	423	401	449	6
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			8	27	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers

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Franklin County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		19%	15.5	12.6	510			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		55%	17.6	7.9	100			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	121%		6.8	15.0		1	1	7
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		8%	6.0	5.5		10	8	15
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		18%	29.1	23.9		39	52	48
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		6%	1.4	1.3		0	1	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)		3%	33.8	32.9		3 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		47%	10.4	5.6	34			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		23%	25.6	19.6		8	5	9
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		93%	2.3	0.2		1	0	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	19%		8.0	9.5	58			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	22%		74.9	91.2		3 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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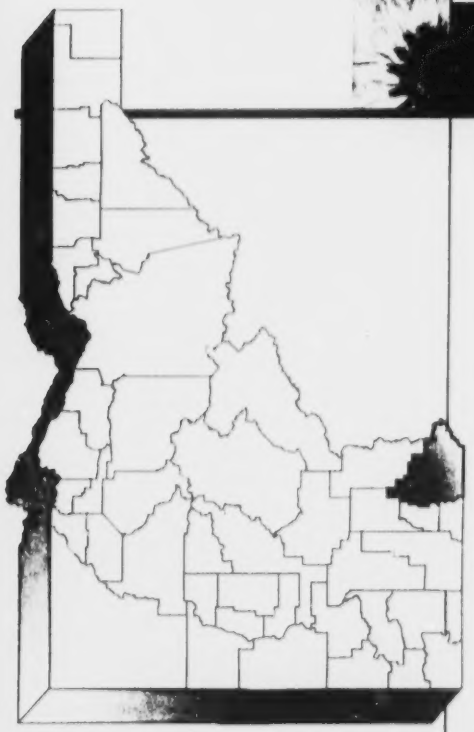
Percent of difference between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.



Fremont County

Population 11,818

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	62	0.5
Black	12	0.1
Native American	123	1.0
White	11,621	98.3
*Hispanic**	*1,098*	*9.3*
Population Under Age 18	**4,240**	**35.9**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	28	0.7
Black	4	0.1
Native American	38	0.9
White	4,170	98.4
*Hispanic**	*465*	*11.0*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	962	969	0.7
Children age 5-17	3,190	3,271	2.5
Total under 18	4,152	4,240	2.1

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$34,900

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	658	15.2
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	1,577	13.6
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		41.7
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	607	56.6
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	39	21.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	34	17.2

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec, 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec, 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	50	51			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	1	0			
TAFI			19	17	
Total AFDC or TAFI	51	51	19	17	-67
Food Stamps	199	186	152	164	-12
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	245	177	183	195	10
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			0	4	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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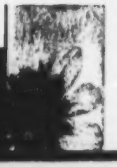
Fremont County Compared to Idaho



Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		2%	15.5	15.2	658			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		27%	17.6	12.8	193			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	29%		6.8	8.7		1	2	2
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6%		6.0	6.3		11	10	15
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	30%		29.1	37.9		69	63	79
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		7%	1.4	1.3		1	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	60%		33.8	54.0		5 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	69%		10.4	17.6	146			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	5%		25.6	26.9		6	13	11
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		32%	2.3	1.6		3	4	3
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	58%		8.0	12.6	105			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	77%		74.9	132.3		5 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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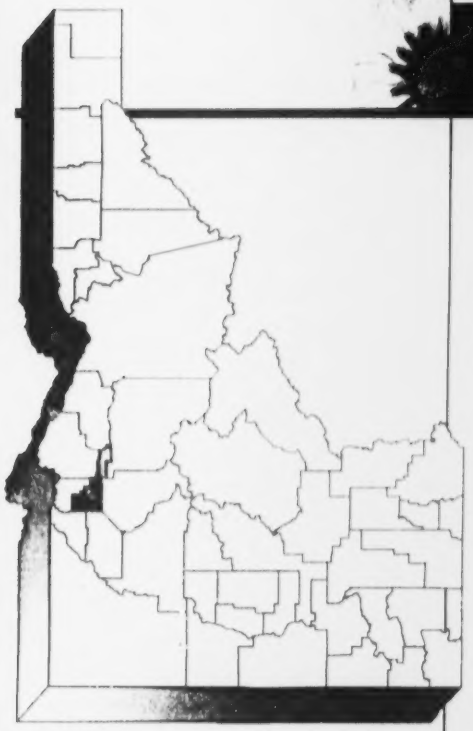
Percent of difference between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.



Gem County

Population 14,454

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	81	0.6
Black	15	0.1
Native American	207	1.4
White	14,151	97.9
*Hispanic**	*931*	*6.4*
Population Under Age 18	**3,853**	**26.7**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	28	0.7
Black	6	0.2
Native American	80	2.1
White	3,739	97.0
Hispanic*	376	9.8

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	856	976	14.0
Children age 5-17	2,473	2,877	16.3
Total under 18	3,329	3,853	15.7

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$36,200

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	782	20.6
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	2,142	15.7
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		36.5
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	802	40.7
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	69	33.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	60	33.7

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	119	108			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	4	2			
TAFI			48	41	
Total AFDC or TAFI	123	110	48	41	-63
Food Stamps	393	361	305	285	-21
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	711	704	675	671	-5
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			1	15	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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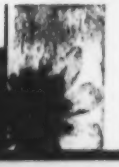
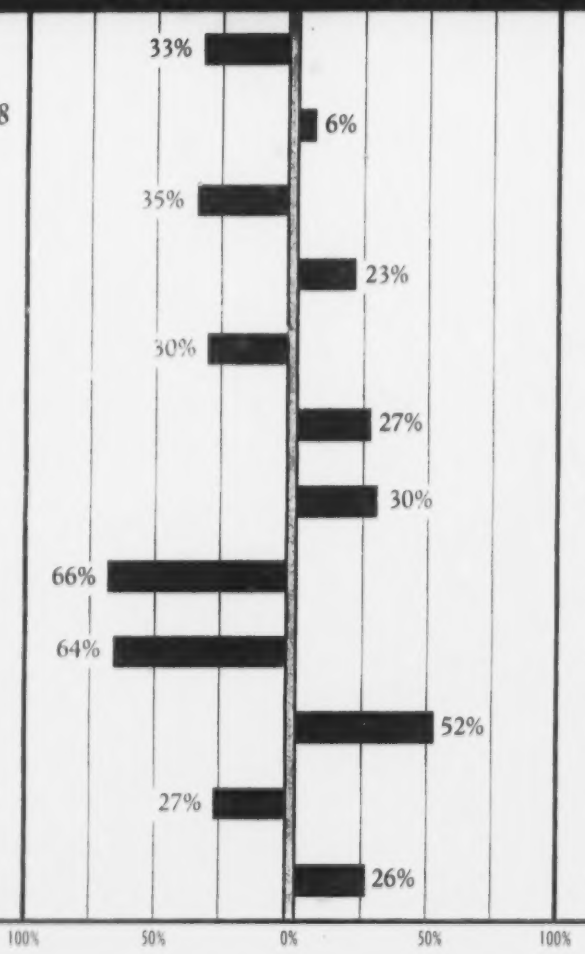
Gem County Compared to Idaho



Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	20.6	782			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	16.5	260			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	9.1		3	2	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	4.6		8	3	14
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	37.7		53	73	48
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	1.0		0	0	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	23.6		2 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	17.3	114			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	42.0		12	16	14
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	1.1		1	3	2
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	10.2	67			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	55.2		2 (1995-97 combined)		



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Gooding County

Population 13,566

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	39	0.3
Black	9	0.1
Native American	62	0.5
White	13,456	99.2
*Hispanic**	*1,606*	*11.8*
Population Under Age 18	**3,906**	**28.8**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	0.3
Black	6	0.2
Native American	11	0.3
White	3,879	99.3
*Hispanic**	566	*14.5*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	862	955	10.8
Children age 5-17	2,661	2,951	10.9
Total under 18	3,523	3,906	10.9

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$31,400

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	727	19.1
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	1,922	15.2
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		37.8
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	714	54.1
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	76	36.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	78	34.7

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	58	51			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	2	1			
TAFI			16	14	
Total AFDC or TAFI	60	52	16	14	-73
Food Stamps	229	208	190	189	-9
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	537	543	531	553	2
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			2	10	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Gooding County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	19.1	727			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	14.2	208			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	8.1		1	4	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	5.3		11	8	14
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	36.0		63	64	79
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	2.1		0	0	2
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	23.2		2 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	14.2	89			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	36.9		9	16	16
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	1.0		0	4	2
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	8.0	50			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	119.4		4 (1995-97 combined)		

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Idaho County

Population 15,082

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	42	0.3
Black	23	0.2
Native American	366	2.4
White	14,651	97.1
*Hispanic**	206	1.4
Population Under Age 18	**3,926**	**26.0**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0.4
Black	2	0.0
Native American	130	3.3
White	3,776	96.2
*Hispanic**	60	1.5

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	899	896	-0.3
Children age 5-17	2,935	3,030	3.2
Total under 18	3,834	3,926	2.4

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY'98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$34,900

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	673	16.7
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	2,013	14.0
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		33.4
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	617	46.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	65	41.1
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	43	26.9

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	163	149			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	17	12			
TAFI			50	41	
Total AFDC or TAFI	180	161	50	41	-74
Food Stamps	543	514	438	459	-11
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	642	620	583	584	-6
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			6	34	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change not calculated on rounded values.

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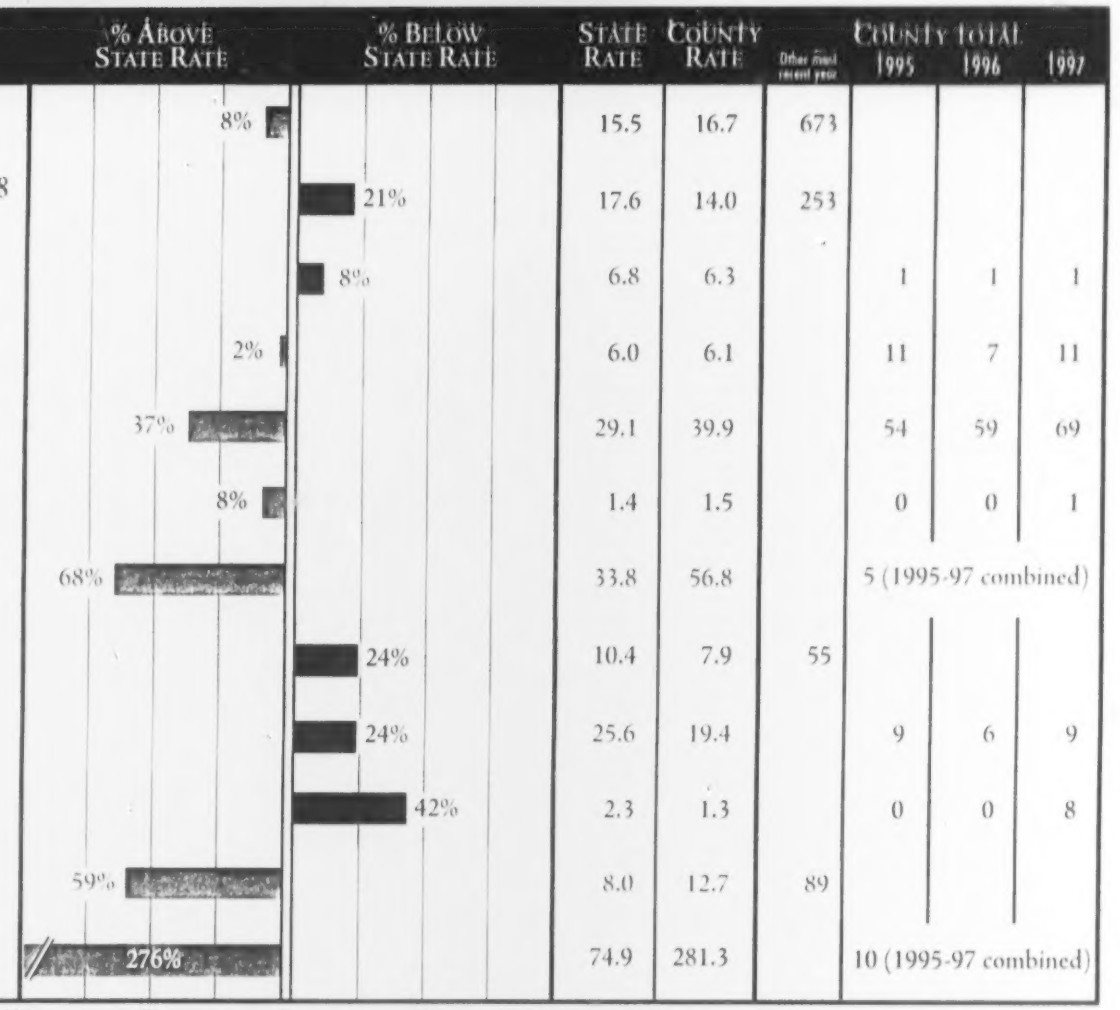
Idaho County Compared to Idaho



Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	16.7	673			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	14.0	253			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	6.3		1	1	1
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	6.1		11	7	11
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	39.9		54	59	69
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	1.5		0	0	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	56.8		5 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	7.9	55			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	19.4		9	6	9
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	1.3		0	0	8
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	12.7	89			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	281.3		10 (1995-97 combined)		

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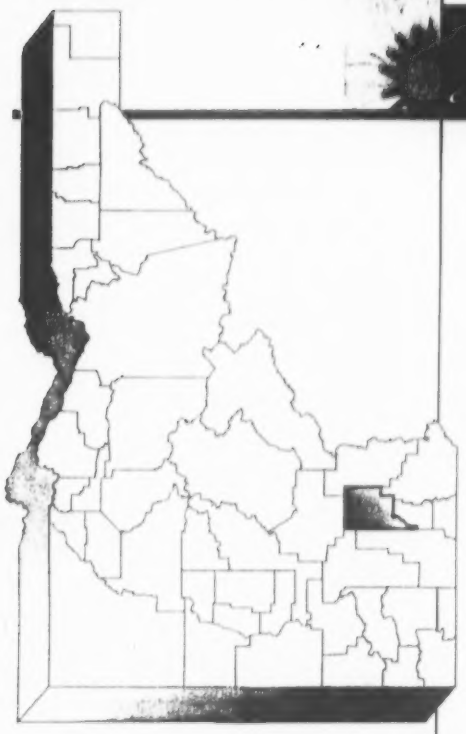
Because small numbers can change widely from year to year, percents and rates depicted in this publication that are based on small numbers should be interpreted with caution. Percents for the state, metro areas and counties are based on unrounded numbers.



Jefferson County

Population 18,942

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	52	0.3
Black	90	0.5
Native American	148	0.8
White	18,652	98.5
*Hispanic**	*1,821*	*9.6*
Population Under Age 18	**7,323**	**38.7**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	0.3
Black	33	0.5
Native American	47	0.6
White	7,217	98.6
*Hispanic**	*834*	*11.4*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	1,664	1,803	8.4
Children age 5-17	5,038	5,520	9.6
Total under 18	6,702	7,323	9.3

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$37,900

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	1,144	15.2
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	2,545	13.6
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		45.0
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	1,226	49.6
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	108	33.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	111	31.3

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec, 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec, 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	81	65			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	3	2			
TAFI			18	14	
Total AFDC or TAFI	84	67	18	14	-79
Food Stamps	322	263	212	222	-15
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	896	817	760	761	-7
Kids Enrolled in CHIP		10	49		

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers

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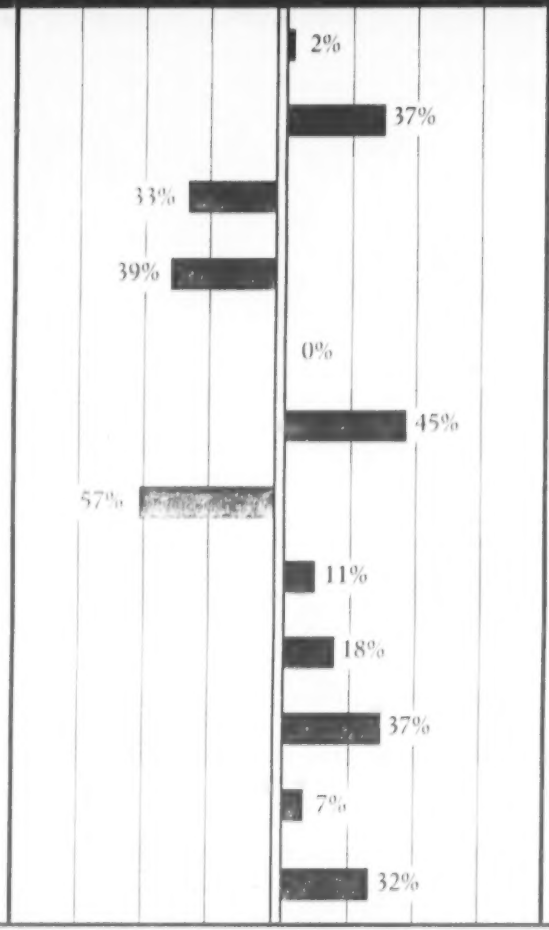
Jefferson County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	County Total 1996	County Total 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	15.2	1,144			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	11.2	268			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	9.0		3	2	4
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	8.3		29	25	29
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	29.1		94	85	82
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	0.8		0	0	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	53.0		9 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	9.3	100			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 female ages 15-17)	25.6	21.1		15	16	9
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	1.5		10	3	3
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	7.4	80			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	51.1		3 (1995-97 combined)		



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Jerome County

Population 17,665

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	79	0.4
Black	15	0.1
Native American	127	0.7
White	17,444	98.7
*Hispanic**	*1,585*	*9.0*
Population Under Age 18	**5,450**	**30.9**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	23	0.4
Black	9	0.2
Native American	37	0.7
White	5,381	98.7
*Hispanic**	*693*	*12.7*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	1,254	1,409	12.4
Children age 5-17	3,624	4,041	11.5
Total under 18	4,878	5,450	11.7

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY'98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$35,600

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	978	18.1
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	2,527	15.1
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		38.7
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	1,299	55.8
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	140	46.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	122	44.2

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	132	104			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	2	1			
TAFI			45	35	
Total AFDC or TAFI	134	105	45	35	-67
Food Stamps	392	361	334	377	5
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	926	934	909	953	2
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			6	30	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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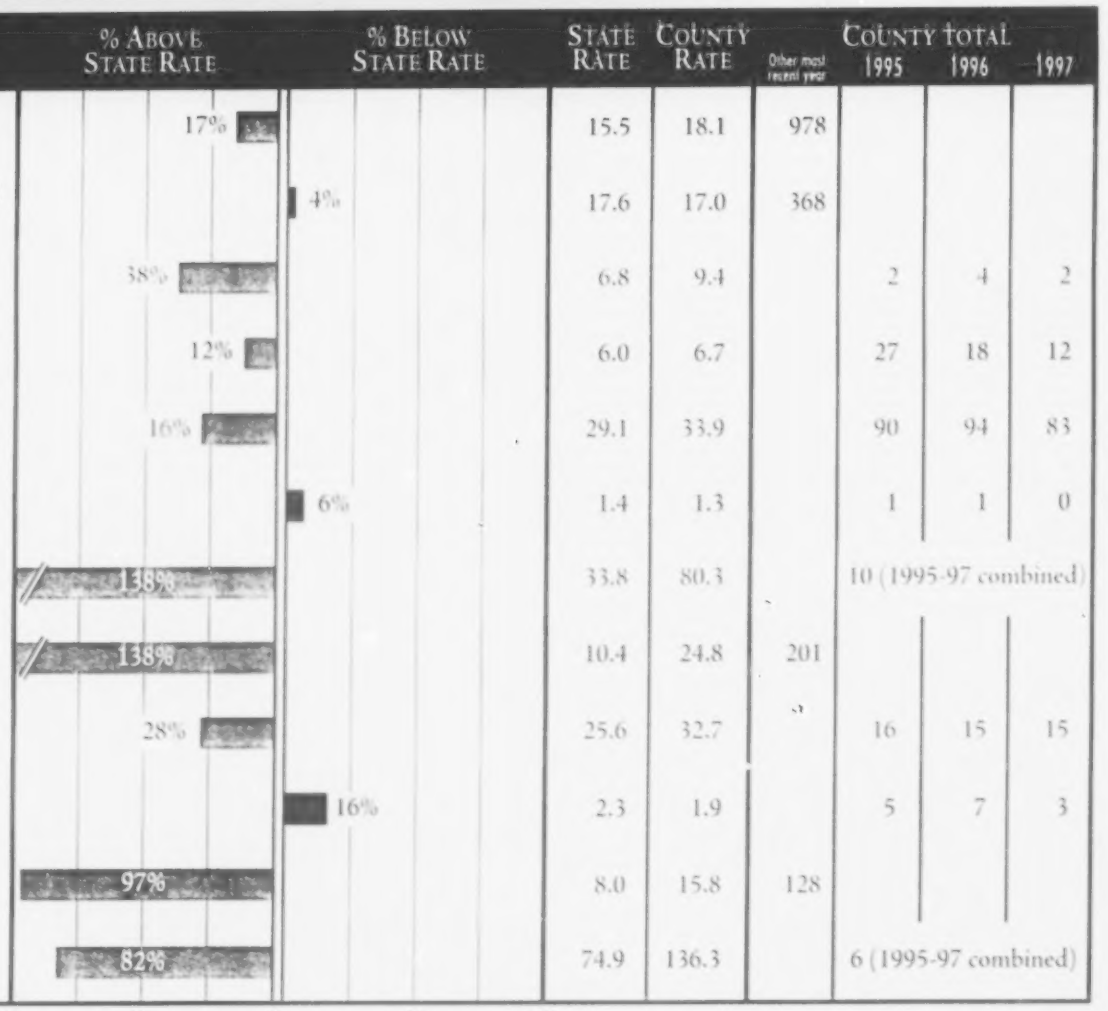
Jerome County Compared to Idaho



Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	18.1	978			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	17.0	368			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	9.4		2	4	2
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	6.7		27	18	12
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	33.9		90	94	83
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	1.3		1	1	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	80.3		10 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	24.8	201			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	32.7		16	15	15
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	1.9		5	7	3
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	15.8	128			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	136.3		6 (1995-97 combined)		

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Kootenai County

Population 98,767

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	535	0.5
Black	171	0.2
Native American	952	1.0
White	97,109	98.3
*Hispanic**	*2,111*	*2.1*
Population Under Age 18	**25,216**	**25.5**
*Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity**		
Asian/Pacific Islander	186	0.7
Black	60	0.2
Native American	257	1.0
White	24,713	98.0
*Hispanic**	*798*	*3.2*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	5,045	6,561	30.0
Children age 5-17	13,938	18,655	33.8
Total under 18	18,983	25,216	32.8

* Hispanic are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race category.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY'98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$41,200

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	3,652	15.4
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	10,160	11.5
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		35.9
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	2,547	31.2
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	481	36.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	453	34.9

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	653	554			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	15	10			
TAFI			137	92	
Total AFDC or TAFI	668	564	137	92	-84
Food Stamps	2,652	2,373	1,984	2,023	-15
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	3,803	3,711	3,389	3,422	-8
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			64	225	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Kootenai County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	County Total: Other most recent year	County Total: 1995	County Total: 1996	County Total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		1%	15.5	15.4	3,652			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	6%		17.6	18.7	1,757			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	10%		6.8	7.4		6	14	9
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		14%	6.0	5.1		61	68	71
Mothers without Adequat. Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		29%	29.1	20.6		251	248	272
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		68%	1.4	0.4		0	2	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)		5%	33.8	32.2		18 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		16%	10.4	8.7	333			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 female ages 15-17)		11%	25.6	22.7		57	50	43
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	97%		2.3	4.6		70	45	46
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		13%	8.0	6.9	264			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)		25%	74.9	56.0		13 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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Latah County

Population 32,532

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	828	2.5
Black	231	0.7
Native American	214	0.7
White	31,259	96.1
*Hispanic**	647	2.0
Population Under Age 18	**7,146**	**22.0**
*Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity**		
Asian/Pacific Islander	188	2.6
Black	36	0.5
Native American	64	0.9
White	6,857	96.0
*Hispanic**	198	2.8

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	2,032	2,043	0.5
Children age 5-17	4,984	5,103	2.4
Total under 18	7,016	7,146	1.9

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FY'98, U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development)	$41,900

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	969	14.0
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	3,808	12.6
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		25.5
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	532	29.4
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	121	26.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	121	26.4

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	135	98			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	9	5			
TAFI			9	5	
Total AFDC or TAFI	144	103	9	5	-95
Food Stamps	565	502	426	438	-13
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	950	939	866	848	-10
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			10	40	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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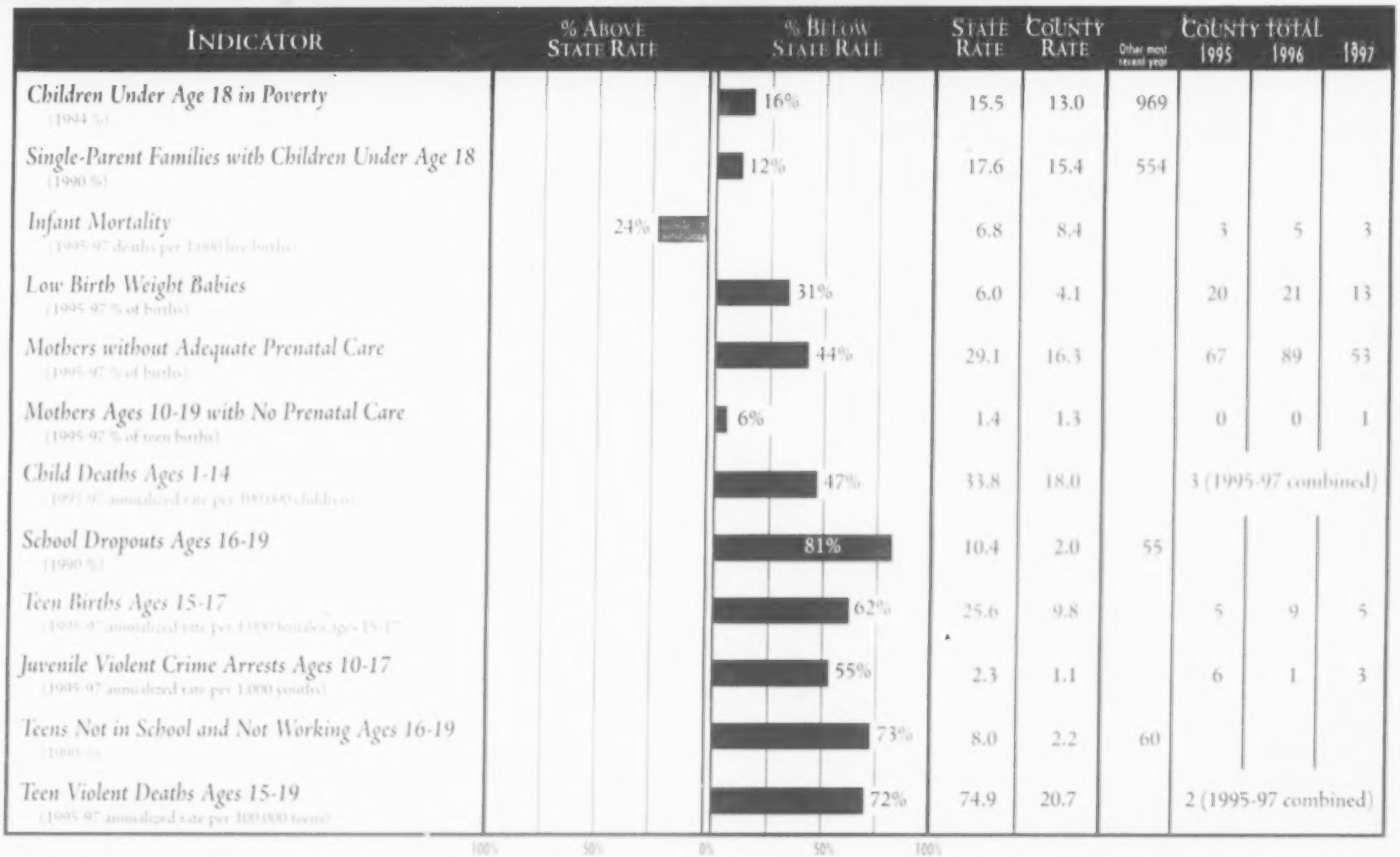
Latah County Compared to Idaho



Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	13.0	969			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	15.4	554			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	8.4		3	5	3
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	4.1		20	21	13
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	16.3		67	89	53
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	1.3		0	0	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	18.0		3 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	2.0	55			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	9.8		5	9	5
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	1.1		6	1	3
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	2.2	60			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	20.7		2 (1995-97 combined)		

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Counts should be used with caution when comparing to data for individual years and rates depicted in the publication that are based on small numbers.
Counts of 100 or fewer events and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.

Lemhi County

Population 8,081

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	0.4
Black	22	0.3
Native American	55	0.7
White	7,975	98.7
*Hispanic**	246	3.0

Population Under Age 18 2,129 26.3

*Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity**		
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	0.7
Black	18	0.8
Native American	20	0.9
White	2,077	97.6
*Hispanic**	124	5.8

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	485	524	8.0
Children age 5-17	1,432	1,605	12.1
Total under 18	1,917	2,129	11.1

* Hispanics are counted separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may not add to 100.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY'98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$35,100

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	422	20.3
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	1,167	15.5
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		36.2
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	318	42.8
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	34	36.2
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	20	22.2

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC Basic	49	44			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	3	3			
TAFI			15	14	
Total AFDC or TAFI	52	47	15	14	-70
Food Stamps	201	196	155	152	-22
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	290	297	283	293	1
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			1	11	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Lemhi County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	County Total: Other most recent year	County Total: 1995	County Total: 1996	County Total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	31%		15.5	20.3	422			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		4%	17.6	16.9	152			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	4%		6.8	7.0		2	0	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	42%		6.0	8.5		14	4	6
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		6%	29.1	27.5		27	25	23
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		100%	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	83%		33.8	62.0		3 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	47%		10.4	15.3	56			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		29%	25.6	18.1		5	2	4
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		100%	2.3	0.0		0	0	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	20%		8.0	9.6	35			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)		100%	74.9	0.0		0 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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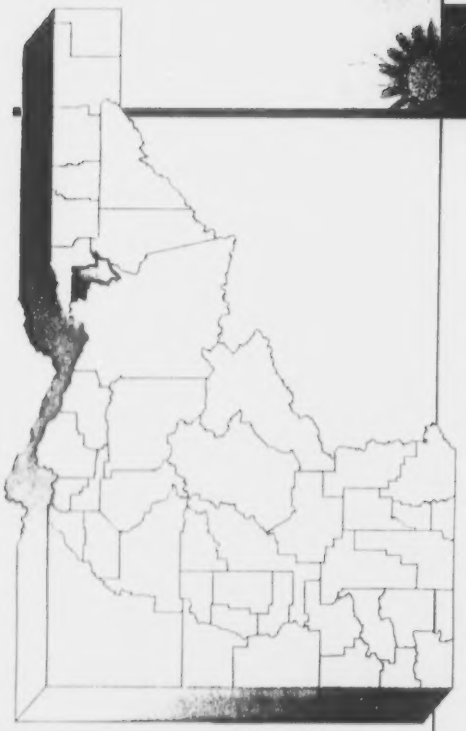

Lewis County

Population 4,067

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	0.9
Black	22	0.5
Native American	182	4.5
White	3,826	94.1
*Hispanic**	96	2.4
Population Under Age 18	**1,090**	**26.8**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	2.0
Black	1	0.1
Native American	67	6.2
White	1,000	91.8
*Hispanic**	45	4.2

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	251	275	9.6
Children age 5-17	743	815	9.7
Total under 18	994	1,090	9.7

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$32,900

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	192	17.8
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	553	14.1
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		34.7
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	350	50.4
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	27	62.8
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	21	60.0

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				Percent Change
	Jan-Dec 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	37	39			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	5	3			
TAFI			15	12	
Total AFDC or TAFI	42	42	15	12	-71
Food Stamps	106	110	87	93	-16
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	354	345	309	342	-1
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			10	19	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers

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Lewis County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	17.8	192			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	14.0	64			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	8.3		0	0	1
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	5.0		0	2	4
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	41.9		14	17	18
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	0.0		0 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	12.5	21			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	27.5		2	2	4
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	1.2		0	1	1
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990)	8.0	13.1	22			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	320.5		3 (1995-97 combined)		

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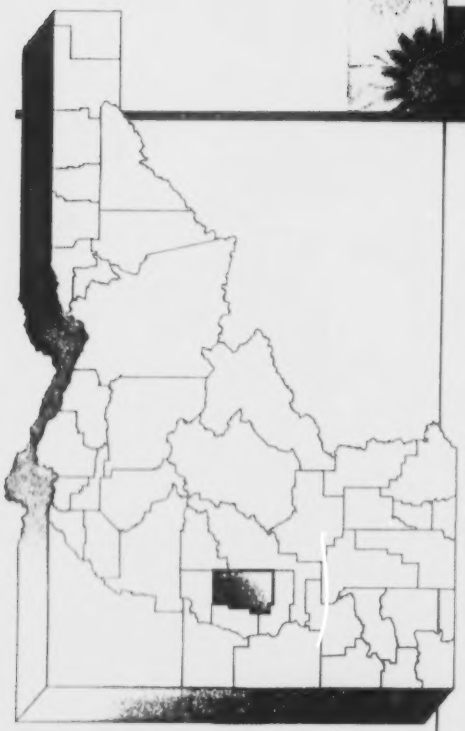

Lincoln County

Population 3,806

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	0.4
Black	3	0.1
Native American	54	1.4
White	3,733	98.1
*Hispanic**	*301*	*7.9*
Population Under Age 18	**1,135**	**29.8**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.1
Black	1	0.1
Native American	10	0.9
White	1,123	98.9
*Hispanic**	*91*	*8.0*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	245	260	6.1
Children age 5-17	799	875	9.5
Total under 18	1,044	1,135	8.7

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$32,300

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	178	15.7
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	473	13.1
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		37.6
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	414	62.2
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	26	50.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	18	36.0

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	15	13			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	1	1			
TAFI			4	6	
Total AFDC or TAFI	16	14	4	6	-61
Food Stamps	43	42	38	48	13
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	148	129	128	137	6
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			3	12	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers

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Lincoln County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	1%		15.5	15.7	178			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		53%	17.6	8.2	33			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)		3%	6.8	6.6		0	1	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	55%		6.0	9.2		6	4	4
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	50%		29.1	43.8		17	22	24
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	169%		1.4	3.7		1	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	129%		33.8	77.4		2 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		7%	10.4	9.7	17			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	20%		25.6	30.8		4	4	3
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		100%	2.3	0.0		0	0	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990)		28%	8.0	5.7	10			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	321%		74.9	314.5		3 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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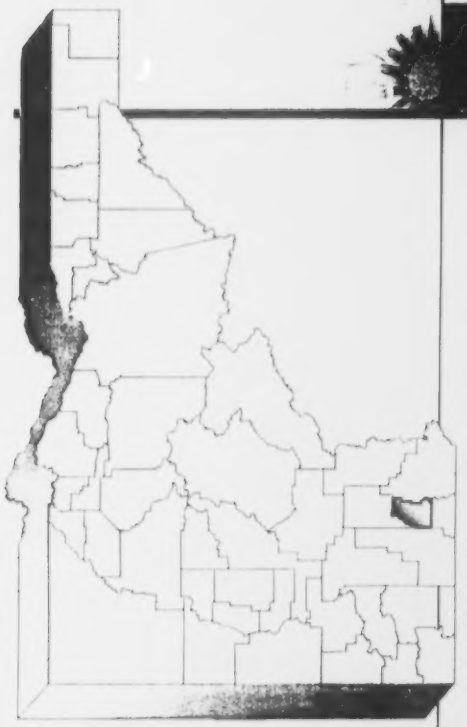

Madison County

Population 23,508

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	315	1.3
Black	109	0.5
Native American	102	0.4
White	22,982	97.8
*Hispanic**	*1,017*	*4.3*
Population Under Age 18	**6,977**	**29.7**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	65	0.9
Black	22	0.3
Native American	31	0.4
White	6,860	98.3
*Hispanic**	*341*	*4.9*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	1,975	1,750	-11.4
Children age 5-17	5,744	5,227	-9.0
Total under 18	7,719	6,977	-9.6

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Rare categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY '98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$35,000

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	960	12.6
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	3,408	14.9
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		28.2
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	1,430	46.8
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	165	36.7
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	131	31.6

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	48	41			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	0	0			
TAFI			9	8	
Total AFDC or TAFI	48	41	9	8	-81
Food Stamps	248	239	211	216	-10
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	710	742	765	791	
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			3	25	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Madison County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	County Total: Other most recent year	County Total: 1995	County Total: 1996	County Total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		19%	15.5	12.6	960			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		50%	17.6	8.8	228			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)		7%	6.8	6.3		2	2	4
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		18%	6.0	4.9		20	22	20
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		7%	29.1	27.1		104	117	114
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	12%		1.4	1.5		1	1	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	48%		33.8	50.1		8 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		82%	10.4	1.9	96			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		46%	25.6	13.9		12	9	7
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		68%	2.3	0.8		1	2	5
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1980)		75%	8.0	2.0	103			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)		85%	74.9	11.3		2 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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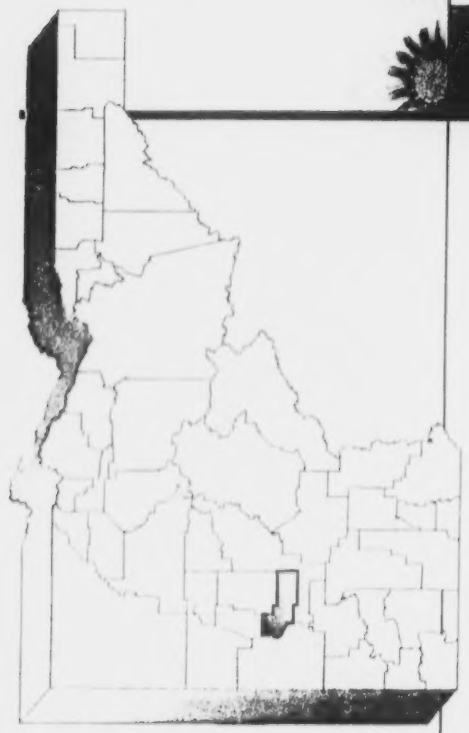

Minidoka County

Population 20,655

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	171	0.8
Black	367	1.8
Native American	248	1.2
White	19,869	96.2
*Hispanic**	5,339	25.8
Population Under Age 18	**7,054**	**34.2**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	61	0.9
Black	148	2.1
Native American	107	1.5
White	6,739	95.5
*Hispanic**	2,281	32.3

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	1,660	1,726	4.0
Children age 5-17	5,147	5,328	3.5
Total under 18	6,807	7,054	3.6

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$35,500

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	1,331	18.0
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	3,140	15.1
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		42.4
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	1,372	55.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	167	48.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	177	50.1

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC Basic	156	155			
AFDC Unemployed Parent	3	4			
TAFI			47	28	
Total AFDC or TAFI	159	159	47	28	-83
Food Stamps	499	470	360	368	-22
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	1,141	1,191	1,115	1,142	-4
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			17	50	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Minidoka County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	16%		15.5	18.0	1,331			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		16%	17.6	14.7	423			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)		45%	6.8	3.7		1	0	3
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	21%		6.0	7.2		18	21	38
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	61%		29.1	47.0		171	157	158
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		34%	1.4	0.9		1	1	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)		27%	33.8	24.5		4 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	65%		10.4	17.2	200			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	60%		25.6	41.1		28	26	24
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		38%	2.3	1.4		3	6	6
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990)	75%		8.0	14.0	163			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)		9%	74.9	68.0		4 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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Nez Perce County

Population 36,819

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	264	0.7
Black	97	0.3
Native American	1,762	4.8
White	34,696	94.2
*Hispanic**	660	1.8
Population Under Age 18	**8,597**	**23.3**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	75	0.9
Black	29	0.3
Native American	614	7.1
White	7,879	91.7
*Hispanic**	248	2.9

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	2,217	2,181	-1.6
Children age 5-17	6,226	6,416	3.1
Total under 18	8,443	8,597	1.8

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$41,900

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	1,321	14.7
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	4,018	11.1
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		32.9
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	1,047	37.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	185	40.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	163	36.7

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	323	291			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	9	5			
TAFI			97	82	
Total AFDC or TAFI	332	296	97	82	-72
Food Stamps	1,209	1,163	1,082	1,053	-9
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	1,544	1,494	1,492	1,555	4
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			17	74	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Nez Perce County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		5%	15.5	14.7	1,321			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	23%		17.6	21.7	938			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	19%		6.8	8.1		3	5	3
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		4%	6.0	5.7		34	20	24
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		23%	29.1	22.3		83	94	118
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	54%		1.4	2.1		4	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)		70%	33.8	10.3		2 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		27%	10.4	7.6	142			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	4%		25.6	26.5		16	24	23
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	7%		2.3	2.5		11	12	8
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990)		0%	8.0	8.0	148			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	8%		74.9	80.9		7 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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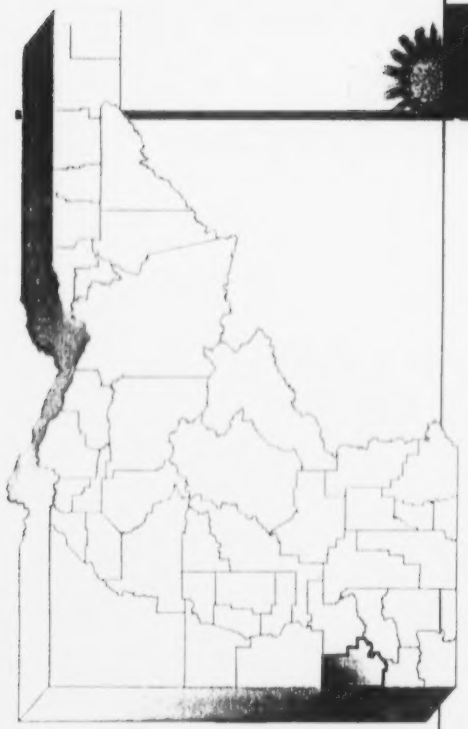

Oneida County

Population 4,012

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	39	1.0
Black	60	1.5
Native American	31	0.8
White	3,882	96.8
*Hispanic**	*175*	*4.4*
Population Under Age 18	**1,350**	**33.6**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.3
Black	2	0.2
Native American	7	0.5
White	1,336	99.0
*Hispanic**	*41*	*3.1*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	335	355	6.0
Children age 5-17	964	995	3.2
Total under 18	1,299	1,350	3.9

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$37,200

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	166	12.8
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	411	11.2
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		40.4
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	176	40.7
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	11	25.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	8	17.8

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec, 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec, 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	20	16			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	2	1			
TAFI			2	5	
Total AFDC or TAFI	22	17	2	5	-69
Food Stamps	71	63	50	57	-9
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	141	139	116	111	-20
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			4	8	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Oneida County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	County total: Other most recent year	County total: 1995	County total: 1996	County total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		17%	15.5	12.8	166			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		65%	17.6	6.1	31			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	2%		6.8	6.9		0	1	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		30%	6.0	4.2		3	1	2
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		36%	29.1	18.6		8	11	7
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		100%	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)		3%	33.8	32.7		1 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	31%		10.4	13.7	25			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		62%	25.6	9.7		1	1	1
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		6%	2.3	2.2		2	0	2
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	64%		8.0	13.1	24			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	478%		74.9	432.9		4 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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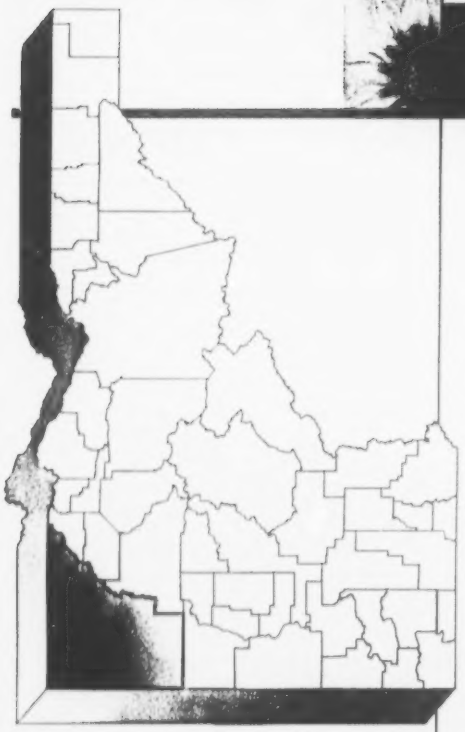
A * is used by KIDS COUNT when attempting to hide confusing data percents and rates reported on this publication that are based on small numbers. Because a difference between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.



Owyhee County

Population 10,227

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	106	1.0
Black	27	0.3
Native American	341	3.3
White	9,753	95.4
*Hispanic**	2,196	21.5
Population Under Age 18	**3,273**	**32.0**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	1.0
Black	11	0.3
Native American	136	4.1
White	3,094	94.5
*Hispanic**	906	27.7

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	733	855	16.6
Children age 5-17	2,046	2,418	18.2
Total under 18	2,779	3,273	17.8

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$26,700

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	404	13.1
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	976	10.5
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		41.4
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	773	61.2
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	116	68.6
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	44	26.8

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	81	77			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	3	1			
TAFI			27	20	
Total AFDC or TAFI	84	78	27	20	-74
Food Stamps	336	310	279	293	-6
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	1,167	752	620	647	-14
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			3	13	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Owyhee County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	County total: Other most recent year	County total: 1995	County total: 1996	County total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		15%	15.5	13.1	404			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		2%	17.6	17.3	185			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	73%		6.8	11.8		1	2	3
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	9%		6.0	6.5		8	9	16
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	77%		29.1	51.6		88	67	71
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		26%	1.4	1.0		0	0	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	27%		33.8	42.9		3 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	86%		10.4	19.4	127			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	66%		25.6	42.4		18	11	7
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		27%	2.3	1.7		4	4	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1980 %)	78%		8.0	14.2	93			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)		18%	74.9	61.4		2 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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Counts fewer than six and rates suppressed from confidential data are not reported in this publication but are included in totals.
Percent differences between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.

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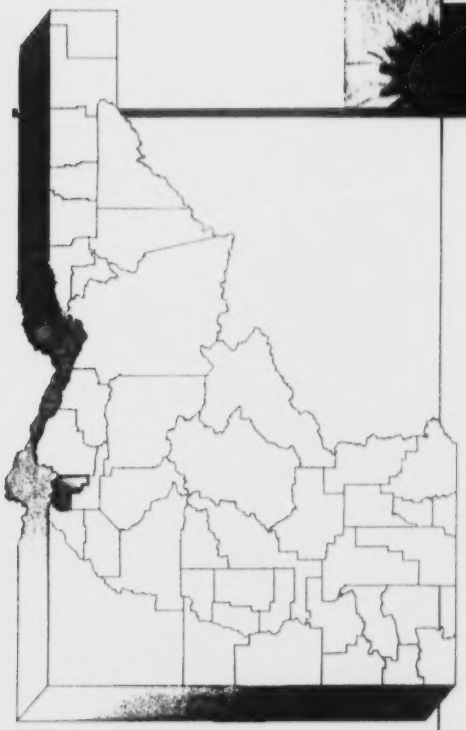

Payette County

Population 20,220

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	210	1.0
Black	45	0.2
Native American	235	1.2
White	19,730	97.6
*Hispanic**	2,003	9.9
Population Under Age 18	**5,868**	**29.0**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	62	1.0
Black	15	0.3
Native American	82	1.4
White	5,710	97.3
*Hispanic**	883	15.0

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	1,328	1,551	16.8
Children age 5-17	3,669	4,317	17.7
Total under 18	4,997	5,868	17.4

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Rare categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY'98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$33,300

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	1,312	22.9
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	3,413	17.8
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		38.4
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	1,139	50.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	128	41.2
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	114	41.6

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	226	180			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	3	2			
TAFI			65	49	
Total AFDC or TAFI	229	182	65	49	-73
Food Stamps	820	733	634	647	-12
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	1,344	1,340	1,286	1,290	-4
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			8	57	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Payette County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	48%		15.5	22.9	1,312			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	13%		17.6	19.8	455			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	35%		6.8	9.2		3	2	3
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		44%	6.0	3.3		14	6	9
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	22%		29.1	35.6		100	108	92
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		49%	1.4	0.7		1	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	102%		33.8	68.2		9 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	87%		10.4	19.4	188			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	21%		25.6	30.9		19	15	14
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		47%	2.3	1.2		3	7	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	51%		8.0	12.1	117			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)		100%	74.9	0.0		0 (1995-97 combined)		

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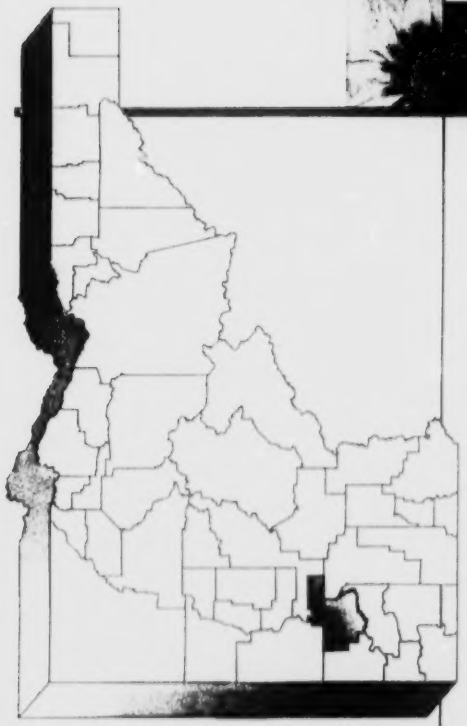

Power County

Population 8,294

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	77	0.9
Black	14	0.2
Native American	244	2.9
White	7,959	96.0
*Hispanic**	1,450	17.5
Population Under Age 18	**2,849**	**34.4**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	32	1.1
Black	9	0.3
Native American	90	3.2
White	2,719	95.4
*Hispanic**	667	23.4

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	634	722	13.9
Children age 5-17	1,868	2,127	13.9
Total under 18	2,502	2,849	13.9

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY'98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$35,800

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	478	16.6
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	1,122	13.8
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		42.6
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	755	50.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	62	47.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	78	50.0

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	93	73			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	6	7			
TAFI			21	10	
Total AFDC or TAFI	99	80	21	10	-87
Food Stamps	241	237	208	186	-21
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	504	539	561	566	5
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			4	19	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers

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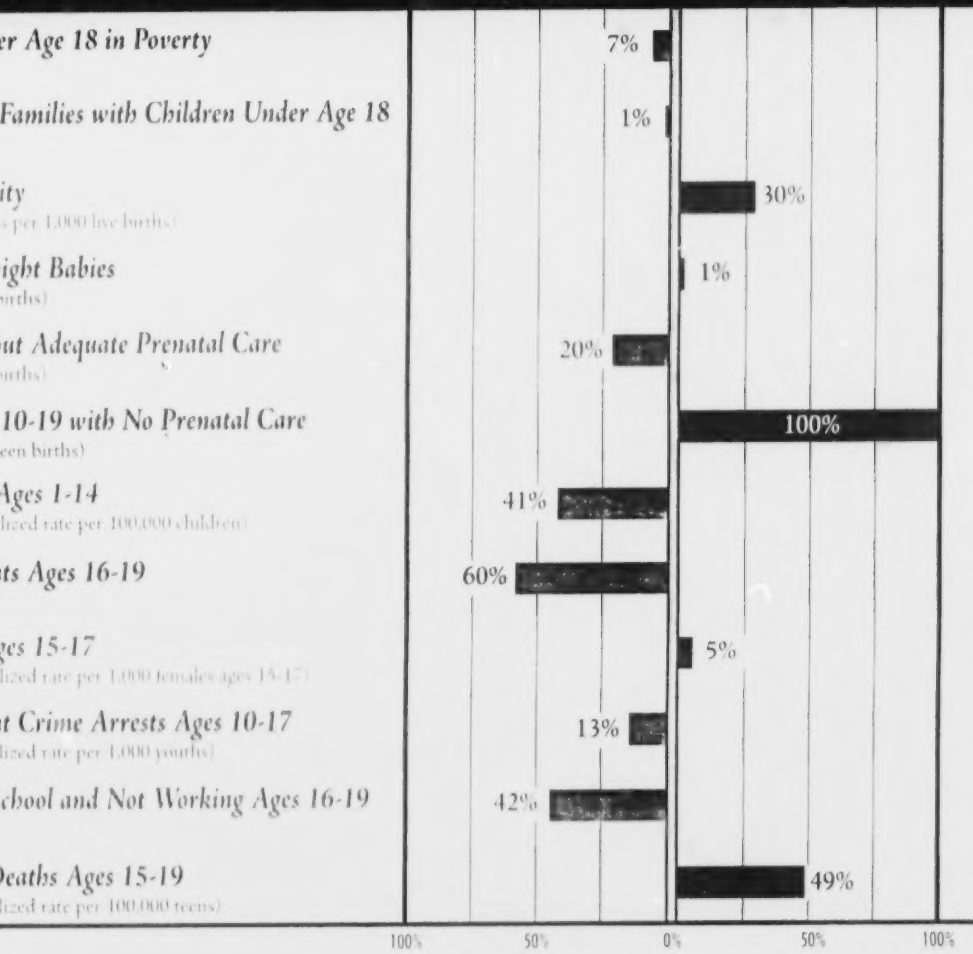
Power County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	16.6	478			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	17.8	189			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	4.7		0	2	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	5.9		6	9	10
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	34.9		44	46	47
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	47.7		3 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	16.7	78			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	24.3		6	8	8
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	2.6		1	9	1
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	11.3	53			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	38.4		1 (1995-97 combined)		



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Caution should be exercised when comparing to data / conclusions from reports and rates depicted in this publication that are based on small numbers.
Percent of difference between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.

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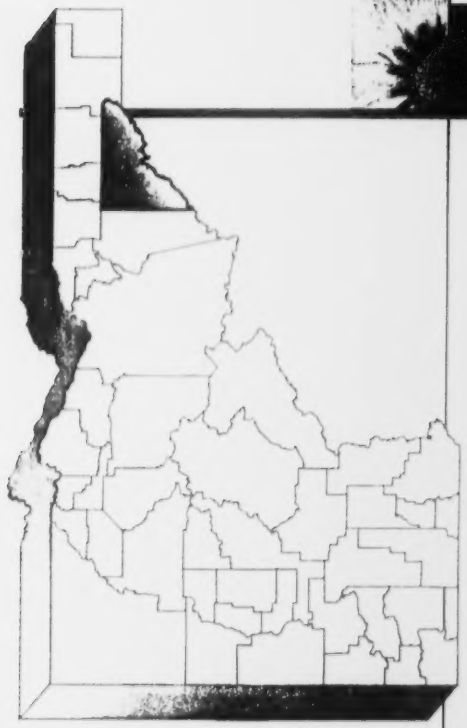

Shoshone County

Population 13,982

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	48	0.3
Black	26	0.2
Native American	172	1.2
White	13,736	98.2
*Hispanic**	332	2.4
Population Under Age 18	**3,480**	**24.9**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	17	0.5
Black	16	0.5
Native American	51	1.5
White	3,395	97.6
*Hispanic**	151	4.3

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	815	752	-7.7
Children age 5-17	2,814	2,728	-3.1
Total under 18	3,629	3,480	-4.1

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$29,600

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	1,018	27.8
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	2,892	20.7
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		35.2
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	415	50.1
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	89	54.9
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	92	55.4

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan.-Dec. 1996	Jan.-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan.-June, 1998	Jan.-June '97 to Jan.-June '98
AFDC-Basic	285	252			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	39	28			
TAFI			70	66	
Total AFDC or TAFI	324	280	70	66	-76
Food Stamps	929	898	743	801	-11
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	1,139	1,058	948	961	-9
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			26	74	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Shoshone County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	County Total: Other most recent year	County Total: 1995	County Total: 1996	County Total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	79%		15.5	27.8	1,018			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	34%		17.6	23.7	439			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	16%		6.8	7.9		2	1	1
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	12%		6.0	6.7		10	9	15
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		13%	29.1	25.3		34	51	39
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	38%		1.4	1.9		0	1	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	17%		33.8	39.6		3 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	40%		10.4	14.6	112			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		1%	25.6	25.4		12	12	6
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		17%	2.3	1.9		7	2	2
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	83%		8.0	14.6	112			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	130%		74.9	172.3		6 (1995-97 combined)		

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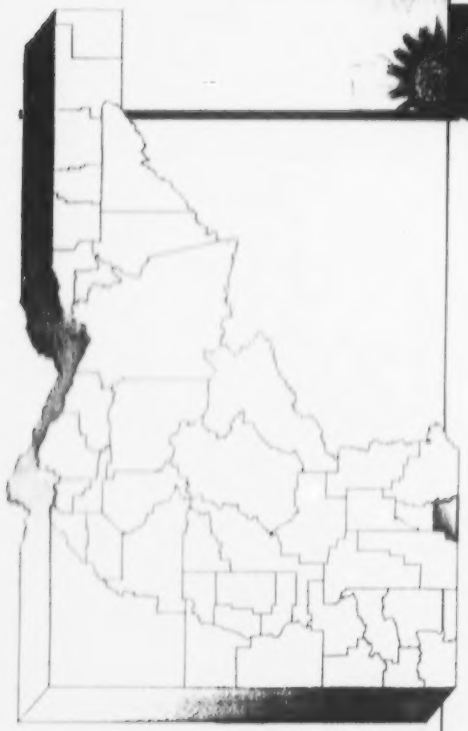

Teton County

Population 5,310

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.0
Black	5	0.1
Native American	18	0.3
White	5,285	99.5
*Hispanic**	*481*	*9.1*
Population Under Age 18	**1,714**	**32.3**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Black	1	0.0
Native American	8	0.4
White	1,706	99.5
*Hispanic**	*195*	*11.4*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	332	494	48.8
Children age 5-17	827	1,220	47.5
Total under 18	1,159	1,714	47.9

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY'98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$35,900

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	181	12.0
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	467	10.4
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		38.8
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	185	38.5
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	20	20.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	15	16.3

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	10	8			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	0	0			
TAFI			2	3	
Total AFDC or TAFI	10	8	2	3	-67
Food Stamps	31	30	23	27	-9
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	79	82	97	101	24
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			0	4	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Teton County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	County Total: Other most recent year	County Total: 1995	County Total: 1996	County Total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)		23%	15.5	12.0	181			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)		38%	17.6	10.9	51			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)		47%	6.8	3.6		1	0	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)		27%	6.0	4.3		1	7	4
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)		4%	29.1	28.0		26	24	25
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	592%		1.4	9.5		1	0	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	51%		33.8	51.2		2 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)		20%	10.4	8.3	15			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		19%	25.6	20.8		3	4	0
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)		100%	2.3	0.0		0	0	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	53%		8.0	12.2	22			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	1%		74.9	75.4		1 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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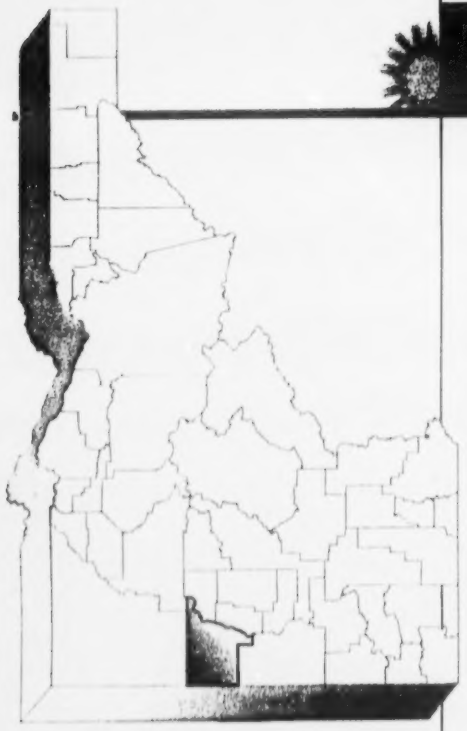
Caution should be exercised when attempting to draw conclusions from percents and rates depicted in this publication that are based on small numbers.
Percent of difference between state and county rates are based on unrounded numbers.



Twin Falls County

Population 61,298

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	728	1.2
Black	146	0.2
Native American	412	0.7
White	60,012	97.9
*Hispanic**	4,868	7.9
Population Under Age 18	**17,621**	**28.7**
Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity*		
Asian/Pacific Islander	291	1.6
Black	70	0.4
Native American	114	0.6
White	17,146	97.3
*Hispanic**	2,036	11.6

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	4,185	4,516	7.9
Children age 5-17	11,937	13,105	9.8
Total under 18	16,122	17,621	9.3

* Hispanics are specified separately under ethnicity and are also included in appropriate race categories.

Note: Race categories with small numbers may round to 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$37,000

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	3,011	17.0
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	7,806	13.3
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		38.6
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	2,831	45.4
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	432	47.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	397	42.5

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	437	391			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	8	8			
TAFI			110	81	
Total AFDC or TAFI	445	399	110	81	-80
Food Stamps	1,546	1,494	1,323	1,210	-19
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	2,970	3,052	2,844	2,872	-6
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			13	97	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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Twin Falls County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	% Above State Rate	% Below State Rate	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	1996	1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	10%		15.5	17.0	3,011			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	8%		17.6	19.0	1,382			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	59%		6.8	10.8		10	10	9
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	28%		6.0	7.6		58	88	60
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	2%		29.1	29.8		232	281	258
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)		17%	1.4	1.1		1	3	1
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	12%		33.8	37.9		15 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	35%		10.4	14.1	450			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	17%		25.6	30.1		49	44	52
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	14%		2.3	2.7		26	14	27
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	24%		8.0	9.9	317			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	50%		74.9	112.3		18 (1995-97 combined)		

100% 50% 0% 50% 100%

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Comparisons between county rates or percentages and state rates depict the difference between two small numbers. Even small differences between state and county rates are based on statistical numbers.

Valley County

Population 8,099

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	50	0.6
Black	43	0.5
Native American	85	1.0
White	7,921	97.8
*Hispanic**	*234*	*2.9*
Population Under Age 18	**2,120**	**26.2**
*Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity**		
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	0.7
Black	19	0.9
Native American	18	0.9
White	2,069	97.6
*Hispanic**	*88*	*4.1*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	425	530	24.7
Children age 5-17	1,269	1,590	25.3
Total under 18	1,694	2,120	25.1

*Hispanics are counted separately and may be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic.

Note: Race categories will total to less than total under 18.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$34,800

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	319	15.0
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	910	11.8
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		35.1
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	205	35.3
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	38	48.1
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	38	41.8

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC Basic	58	48			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	2	4			
TAFI			18	16	
Total AFDC or TAFI	60	52	18	16	-70
Food Stamps	297	338	243	228	-32
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	287	268	240	257	-4
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			4	21	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated on unrounded numbers.

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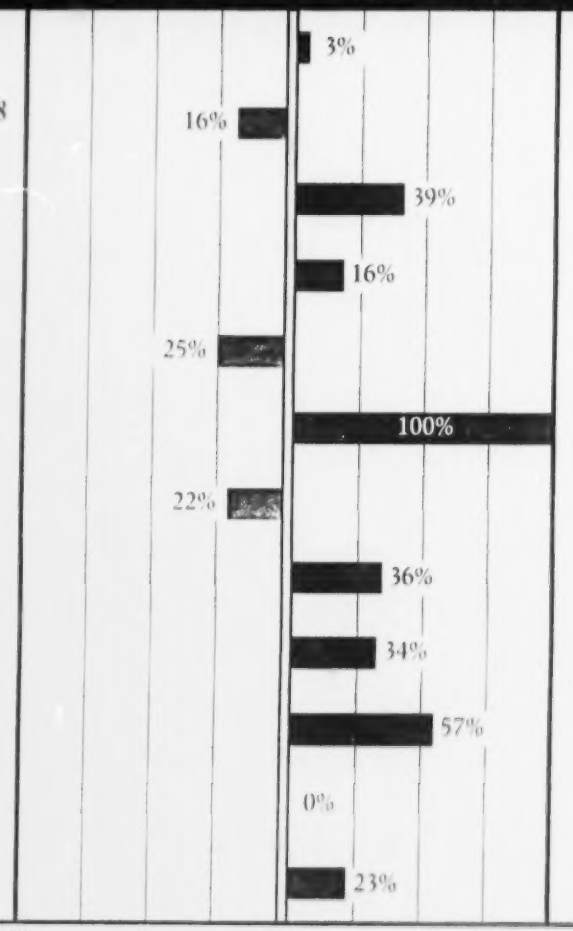
Valley County Compared to Idaho

Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	Other most recent year	County Total 1995	County Total 1996	County Total 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	15.0	319			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	20.5	182			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	4.1		1	0	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	5.0		4	3	5
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	36.3		22	25	34
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	41.4		2 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	6.6	20			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	16.9		3	3	3
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	1.0		2	1	0
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	8.0	24			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	57.4		1 (1995-97 combined)		



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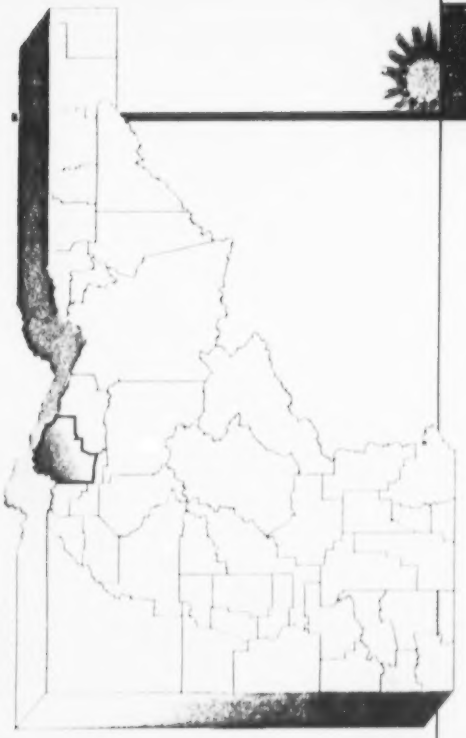
Comparisons between state and county data are based on unrounded numbers.



Washington County

Population 10,090

(July 1, 1997 Estimate, U.S. Bureau of the Census)

*Population by Race and Ethnicity**	*Total*	*Percent*
Asian/Pacific Islander	176	1.7
Black	16	0.2
Native American	67	0.7
White	9,831	97.4
*Hispanic**	*1,488*	*14.7*
Population Under Age 18	**2,831**	**28.1**
*Under Age 18 by Race and Ethnicity**		
Asian/Pacific Islander	55	2.0
Black	13	0.4
Native American	13	0.5
White	2,750	97.1
*Hispanic**	*631*	*22.3*

Child Population Change

(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

	1990	1997	Percent Change 1990-1997
Children under age 5	604	699	15.7
Children age 5-17	1,872	2,132	13.9
Total under 18	2,476	2,831	14.3

* Hispanic may be of any race; all other ethnicity categories exclude Hispanic origin.

Note: Race categories add to 100% unless otherwise noted.

Family Economic Well-Being

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise noted)

	Annual Amount
Median family income (FFY 98, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)	$30,700

	Total	*Percent*
Children under 18 in poverty (1994)	620	22.7
Persons all ages in poverty (1994)	1,753	18.8
Percent of poor who are children (1994)		35.4
Elementary school children receiving free or reduced price lunch (1997-98, IDE)	544	57.0
Births paid for by Medicaid (1996, IDHW)	59	45.4
Births paid for by Medicaid (1997, IDHW)	74	53.2

Families Receiving Assistance (IDHW)

	Average per Month				*Percent Change*
	Jan-Dec. 1996	Jan-June, 1997	July-Dec. 1997	Jan-June, 1998	Jan-June '97 to Jan-June '98
AFDC-Basic	116	100			
AFDC-Unemployed Parent	5	4			
TAFI			40	18	
Total AFDC or TAFI	121	104	40	18	-82
Food Stamps	403	363	317	404	11
Kids Enrolled in Medicaid	697	681	634	600	-12
Kids Enrolled in CHIP			2	21	

AFDC — Aid to Families with Dependent Children
TAFI — Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
CHIP — Child Health Insurance Program

Percent change calculated or rounded to nearest whole number.

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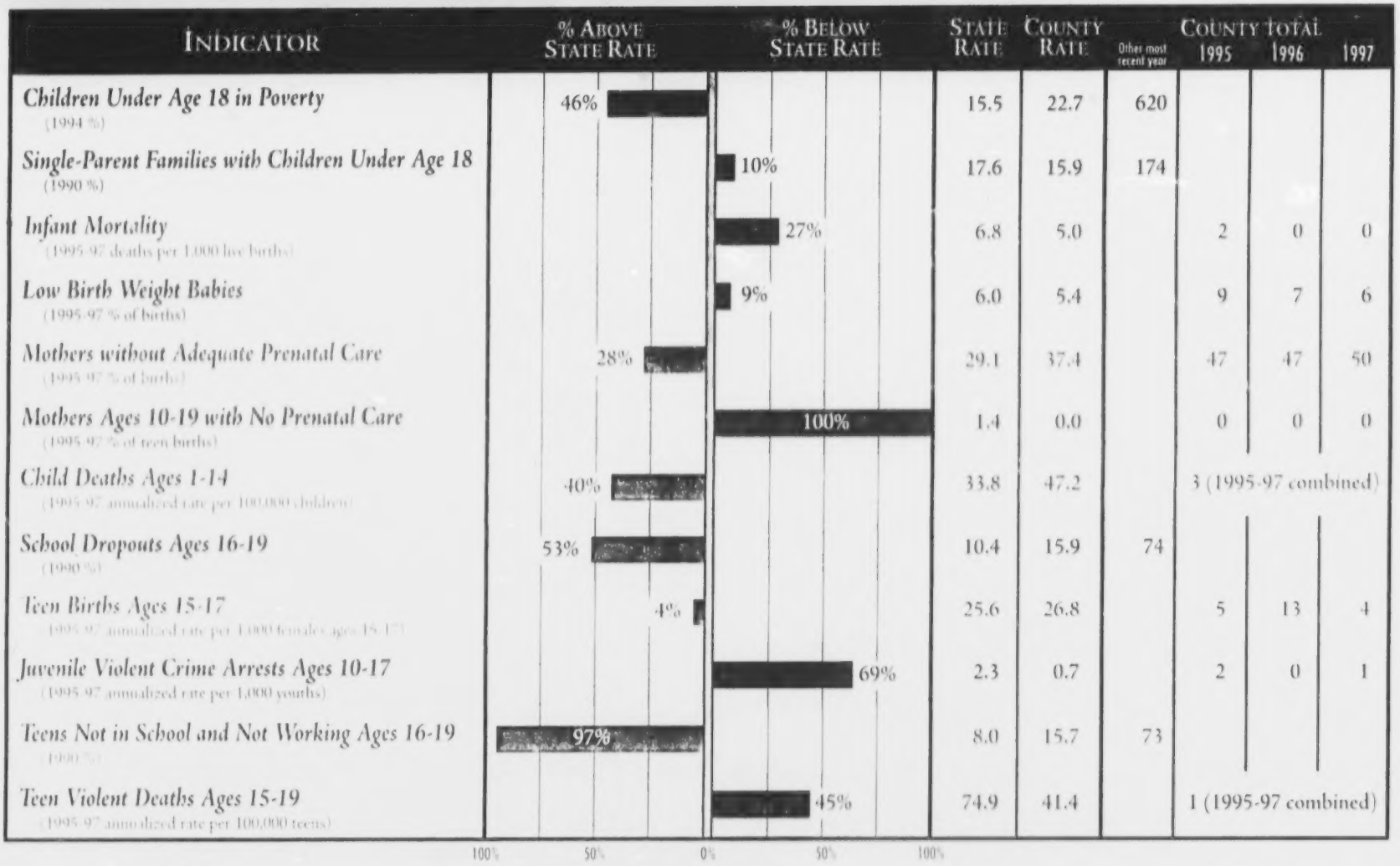
Washington County Compared to Idaho



Indicator	State Rate	County Rate	County Total: Other most recent year	County Total: 1995	County Total: 1996	County Total: 1997
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty (1994 %)	15.5	22.7	620			
Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 (1990 %)	17.6	15.9	174			
Infant Mortality (1995-97 deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	5.0		2	0	0
Low Birth Weight Babies (1995-97 % of births)	6.0	5.4		9	7	6
Mothers without Adequate Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of births)	29.1	37.4		47	47	50
Mothers Ages 10-19 with No Prenatal Care (1995-97 % of teen births)	1.4	0.0		0	0	0
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 children)	33.8	47.2		3 (1995-97 combined)		
School Dropouts Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	10.4	15.9	74			
Teen Births Ages 15-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25.6	26.8		5	13	4
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1995-97 annualized rate per 1,000 youths)	2.3	0.7		2	0	1
Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 (1990 %)	8.0	15.7	73			
Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1995-97 annualized rate per 100,000 teens)	74.9	41.4		1 (1995-97 combined)		

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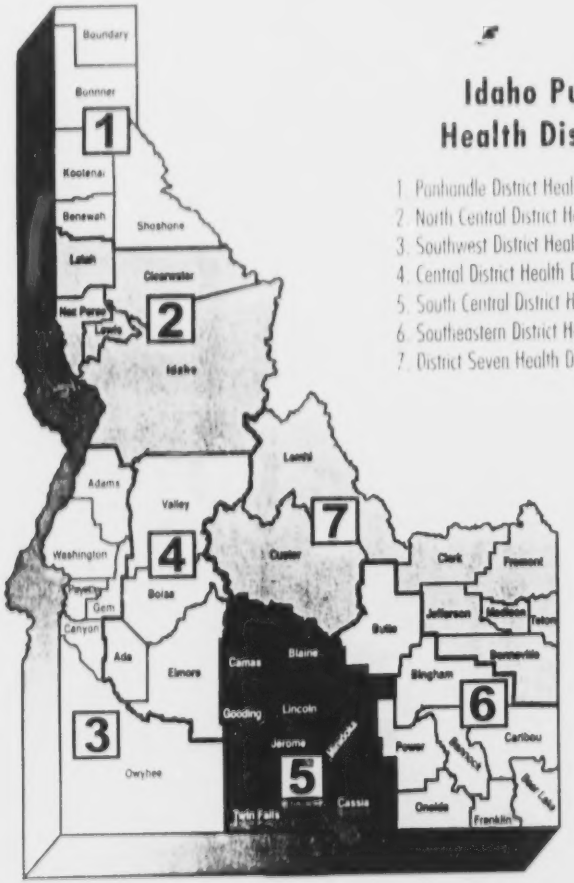
Idaho KIDS COUNT 1998: *Profiles of Child Well-Being*
County Profiles

Health & School District Maps



Idaho Public Health Districts

1. Panhandle District Health Department
2. North Central District Health Department
3. Southwest District Health Department
4. Central District Health Department
5. South Central District Health Department
6. Southeastern District Health Department
7. District Seven Health Department

Idaho Public School Districts

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Appendices

Appendices

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Appendix 1 - Data Indicator Table

County	Children Under 18 in Poverty, 1994		Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18, 1990		Infant Deaths 3-Year Rates				Low Birth Weight Babies 3-Year Rates			
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	1993-95 Rate	1994-96 Rate	1995-97 Rate	1995-97 Total	1993-95 Rate	1994-96 Rate	1995-97 Rate	1995-97 Total
Ada	7,767	11.2	5,635	19.8	5.2	4.5	4.5	54	5.2	5.3	5.4	660
Adams	160	14.8	73	17.1	7.9	0.0	12.0	1	3.2	3.8	3.6	3
Bannock	3,523	15.0	1,745	18.5	6.1	7.5	7.7	30	5.5	5.6	6.7	261
Bear Lake	308	12.9	58	7.1	3.7	3.8	4.0	1	8.1	7.5	4.4	11
Benewah	439	17.3	205	18.2	8.3	5.7	5.8	2	3.6	4.6	4.9	17
Bingham	2,827	17.7	910	16.6	7.2	9.6	9.0	19	6.6	6.6	7.2	152
Blaine	357	8.4	420	21.8	1.6	3.2	4.6	3	7.0	7.9	7.4	48
Boise	180	14.1	65	13.6	11.8	14.5	4.3	1	6.5	5.3	6.1	14
Bonner	1,707	18.8	722	19.9	9.2	7.0	6.1	7	5.0	5.6	6.2	71
Bonneville	3,612	12.9	1,635	15.3	5.7	5.7	7.2	29	5.9	5.8	6.2	250
Boundary	514	17.8	195	17.8	5.4	8.2	5.4	2	3.8	4.4	3.3	12
Butte	156	14.0	56	15.4	6.5	6.8	16.5	2	7.8	9.6	11.6	14
Camas	27	10.8	9	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1
Canyon	7,250	22.2	2,406	19.9	6.8	5.8	5.5	34	5.5	5.4	5.6	346
Caribou	220	7.9	66	6.4	8.8	12.9	13.6	4	9.9	10.0	8.8	26
Cassia	1,415	18.3	385	13.6	7.9	8.0	6.1	7	7.7	7.3	7.3	84
Clark	28	10.4	13	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	6.3	2.6	2.1	1
Clearwater	358	15.7	208	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	7.8	8.7	8.2	23
Custer	156	12.9	96	15.7	0.0	0.0	12.9	2	9.8	8.0	8.4	13
Elmore	1,056	14.6	568	17.0	7.0	8.3	7.5	11	6.1	6.5	6.0	88
Franklin	510	12.6	100	7.9	5.3	7.0	15.0	9	6.2	5.7	5.5	33
Fremont	658	15.2	193	12.8	5.1	8.7	8.7	5	6.2	6.4	6.3	36
Gem	782	20.6	260	16.5	11.7	13.1	9.1	5	4.5	3.2	4.6	25
Gooding	727	19.1	208	14.2	7.0	10.3	8.1	5	5.1	4.5	5.3	33
Idaho	673	16.7	253	14.0	4.0	6.0	6.3	3	5.0	5.4	6.1	29
Jefferson	1,144	15.2	268	11.2	7.7	8.0	9.0	9	6.2	7.3	8.3	83
Jerome	978	18.1	368	17.0	7.4	9.7	9.4	8	6.2	6.9	6.7	57
Kootenai	3,652	15.4	1,757	18.7	8.0	7.9	7.4	29	5.0	4.9	5.1	200
Latah	969	13.0	554	15.4	5.3	6.9	8.4	11	3.6	4.4	4.1	54
Lemhi	422	20.3	152	16.9	17.5	10.3	7.0	2	7.4	7.2	8.5	24
Lewis	192	17.8	64	14.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	1	0.8	1.6	5.0	6
Lincoln	178	15.7	33	8.2	7.0	13.2	6.6	1	6.3	7.9	9.2	14
Madison	960	12.6	278	8.8	3.9	3.1	6.3	8	4.4	4.7	4.9	62
Minidoka	1,331	18.0	423	14.7	8.1	5.6	3.7	4	5.6	6.0	7.2	77
Nez Perce	1,321	14.7	938	21.7	10.4	10.3	8.1	11	5.0	5.6	5.7	78
Oneida	166	12.8	31	6.1	0.0	7.2	6.9	1	5.9	5.0	4.2	6
Owyhee	404	13.1	185	17.3	8.0	8.0	11.8	6	4.0	4.4	6.5	33
Payette	1,312	22.9	455	19.8	9.1	7.8	9.2	8	5.1	4.1	3.3	29
Power	478	16.6	189	17.8	0.0	5.1	4.7	2	4.5	5.1	5.9	25
Shoshone	1,018	27.8	439	23.7	9.1	9.4	7.9	4	7.1	6.9	6.7	34
Teton	181	12.0	51	10.9	15.6	7.2	3.6	1	5.1	3.6	4.3	12
Twin Falls	3,011	17.0	1,382	19.0	10.1	11.0	10.8	29	6.2	7.6	7.6	206
Valley	319	15.0	182	20.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	1	6.2	5.5	5.0	12
Washington	620	22.7	174	15.9	10.2	7.7	5.0	2	4.8	5.7	5.4	22
State Total	**54,066**	**15.5**	**24,359**	**17.6**	**6.7**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**374**	**5.6**	**5.7**	**6.0**	**3,285**

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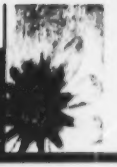
Appendix 1 - Data Indicator Table (cont.)



County	Mothers Without Adequate Prenatal Care							Mothers Ages 10-19 With No Prenatal Care			
	1995		1996		1997		3-Year Percent	3-Year Percents			
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	1995-97	1993-95	1994-96	1995-97	1995-97 Total
Ada	728	20.3	722	26.6	714	28.8	24.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	21
Adams	16	48.5	13	54.2	4	18.2	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Bannock	305	26.6	329	26.0	292	23.7	25.4	1.5	1.7	0.9	4
Bear Lake	19	20.7	17	21.3	15	20.5	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Benewah	31	27.7	25	26.3	29	29.0	27.7	0.0	1.6	1.7	1
Bingham	181	27.9	177	27.7	194	29.4	28.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	2
Blaine	52	26.0	46	24.5	47	20.9	23.7	1.8	3.6	1.7	1
Boise	23	35.9	20	32.8	18	36.0	34.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	1
Bonner	148	41.2	167	42.9	96	28.8	38.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	2
Bonneville	169	15.5	201	18.3	184	16.5	16.7	1.2	1.6	1.1	6
Boundary	42	34.1	58	47.5	27	23.3	35.2	2.0	4.1	4.7	2
Butte	4	8.7	9	27.3	15	40.5	24.1	4.5	4.5	0.0	0
Camas	6	50.0	6	100.0	2	22.2	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Canyon	708	38.2	826	45.4	845	45.5	43.0	1.2	1.1	1.8	19
Caribou	31	30.7	28	29.8	20	23.3	28.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	1
Cassia	172	48.6	183	48.7	132	34.5	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1
Clark	5	35.7	4	36.4	2	10.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Clearwater	21	23.6	36	40.9	28	32.6	32.3	4.3	4.3	3.6	2
Custer	14	30.4	17	32.7	13	28.9	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Elmore	96	22.1	118	27.3	108	23.0	24.1	2.8	3.8	3.8	7
Franklin	39	21.0	52	26.4	48	24.2	23.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1
Fremont	69	37.5	63	35.4	79	40.7	37.9	2.7	1.4	1.3	1
Gem	53	35.6	73	42.7	48	34.0	37.7	2.9	0.9	1.0	1
Gooding	63	36.8	64	33.3	79	37.8	36.0	2.4	0.0	2.1	2
Idaho	54	34.2	59	40.4	69	45.4	39.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	1
Jefferson	94	31.2	85	29.7	82	26.5	29.1	1.5	0.0	0.8	1
Jerome	90	35.6	94	34.2	83	31.9	33.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	2
Kootenai	251	20.0	248	20.0	272	21.9	20.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	2
Latah	67	16.0	89	20.3	53	12.6	16.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1
Lemhi	27	28.7	25	27.2	23	26.4	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Lewis	14	33.3	17	41.5	18	52.9	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Lincoln	17	37.0	22	44.0	24	50.0	43.8	6.3	4.0	3.7	1
Madison	104	26.1	117	26.7	114	28.6	27.1	4.0	3.8	1.5	2
Minidoka	171	47.5	157	46.7	158	46.9	47.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	2
Nez Perce	83	18.5	94	21.4	118	27.4	22.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	4
Oneida	8	15.7	11	25.0	7	15.6	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Owyhee	88	56.1	67	45.9	71	52.6	51.6	2.8	3.0	1.0	1
Payette	100	35.8	108	35.8	92	35.2	35.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	1
Power	44	35.5	46	38.0	47	32.0	34.9	3.1	1.4	0.0	0
Shoshone	34	19.7	51	32.5	39	24.4	25.3	0.0	0.9	1.9	2
Teton	26	32.1	24	25.3	25	27.2	28.0	6.7	3.6	9.5	2
Twin Falls	232	28.6	281	32.1	258	28.8	29.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	5
Valley	22	33.3	25	32.9	34	42.0	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Washington	47	36.4	47	38.2	50	37.6	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
State Total	**4,568**	**27.3**	**4,921**	**30.7**	**4,676**	**29.6**	**29.1**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**102**

Appendix 1 - Data Indicator Table (cont.)

County	Child Deaths, Ages 1-14				High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19		Teen Births, Ages 15-17						
	3 Year Annualized Rates				1990		1995		1996		1997		3 Year Annual
	1993-95 Rate	1994-96 Rate	1995-97 Rate	1995-97 Total	Total	Percent	Total Births	Rate	Total Births	Rate	Total Births	Rate	1995-97 Rate
Ada	25.6	22.7	24.3	39	1,102	9.5	121	20.1	133	21.2	126	19.5	20.2
Adams	83.6	42.6	0.0	0	18	10.7	5	49.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	15.9
Bannock	33.8	34.1	26.7	14	406	9.4	41	21.1	54	27.5	38	19.2	22.6
Bear Lake	18.1	18.1	92.3	5	22	6.7	4	22.5	3	16.9	3	16.7	18.8
Benewah	18.2	0.0	0.0	0	55	11.5	5	21.9	4	17.0	7	29.7	22.7
Bingham	35.8	33.6	33.8	12	274	11.2	48	35.5	47	34.2	37	26.7	32.0
Blaine	30.2	29.9	19.7	2	54	9.6	7	23.7	8	26.1	9	28.8	26.1
Boise	0.0	0.0	32.6	1	19	10.5	4	39.2	1	9.4	2	18.0	22.0
Bonner	39.9	28.8	19.0	4	174	13.2	21	24.9	27	30.9	19	21.2	25.6
Bonneville	34.7	36.8	30.9	19	528	11.4	46	20.1	60	26.1	56	24.0	23.4
Boundary	30.1	0.0	44.3	3	93	16.2	4	14.3	5	17.4	4	13.7	15.1
Butte	41.3	42.2	84.8	2	14	8.5	4	34.5	0	0.0	1	8.5	14.1
Camas	199.6	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	35.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	22.2
Canyon	36.8	37.3	35.2	27	693	12.5	135	44.9	113	36.2	113	34.8	38.5
Caribou	46.9	47.7	79.5	5	21	5.3	6	25.2	6	24.8	0	0.0	16.5
Cassia	57.5	46.3	57.9	10	187	15.4	22	33.1	19	27.9	16	23.4	27.9
Clark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	66.7	0	0.0	22.2
Clearwater	79.5	60.6	20.3	1	61	14.7	6	25.4	7	29.0	8	32.9	29.0
Custer	185.6	106.3	35.2	1	17	7.3	2	17.4	1	8.5	2	16.9	14.2
Elmore	42.2	41.7	35.8	6	141	13.5	16	31.0	19	36.1	14	25.0	31.0
Franklin	11.0	22.3	32.9	3	34	5.6	8	22.0	5	13.4	9	23.4	19.6
Fremont	31.1	42.3	54.0	5	146	17.6	6	16.2	13	34.9	11	28.8	26.9
Gem	35.6	23.6	23.6	2	114	17.3	12	37.0	16	48.0	14	40.9	42.0
Gooding	46.9	58.5	23.2	2	89	14.2	9	25.1	16	43.2	16	42.3	36.9
Idaho	55.5	56.0	56.8	5	55	7.9	9	22.1	6	14.6	9	21.6	19.4
Jefferson	52.5	46.9	53.0	9	100	9.3	15	24.1	16	25.3	9	14.1	21.1
Jerome	16.3	40.6	80.3	10	201	24.8	16	35.2	15	32.0	15	31.4	32.7
Kootenai	26.3	27.4	32.2	18	333	8.7	57	27.1	50	22.7	43	18.8	22.7
Latah	29.4	17.9	18.0	3	55	2.0	5	7.8	9	13.9	5	7.7	9.8
Lemhi	0.0	0.0	62.0	3	56	15.3	5	25.3	2	9.9	4	19.9	18.1
Lewis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	21	12.5	2	21.5	2	20.6	4	41.2	27.5
Lincoln	39.3	77.2	77.4	2	17	9.7	4	34.8	4	33.6	3	24.8	30.8
Madison	47.2	30.1	50.1	8	96	3.9	12	17.8	9	13.4	7	10.4	13.9
Minidoka	29.9	30.1	24.5	4	200	17.2	28	44.1	26	41.1	24	37.6	41.1
Nez Perce	19.9	15.2	10.3	2	142	7.6	16	20.4	24	30.3	23	28.8	26.5
Oneida	33.8	32.7	32.7	1	25	13.7	1	9.9	1	9.7	1	9.3	9.7
Owyhee	90.0	87.5	42.9	3	127	19.4	18	67.2	11	38.9	7	24.3	42.4
Payette	30.8	45.7	68.2	9	188	19.4	19	37.6	15	29.0	14	26.5	30.9
Power	47.6	47.7	47.7	3	78	16.7	6	20.1	8	26.5	8	26.3	24.3
Shoshone	25.6	26.0	39.6	3	112	14.6	12	30.4	12	30.5	6	15.2	25.4
Teton	0.0	27.0	51.2	2	15	8.3	3	28.6	4	35.7	0	0.0	20.8
Twin Falls	12.6	30.4	37.9	15	450	14.1	49	31.2	44	27.4	52	31.8	30.1
Valley	20.9	41.5	41.4	2	20	6.6	3	17.3	3	16.9	3	16.8	16.9
Washington	65.1	32.0	47.2	3	74	15.9	5	19.1	13	47.4	4	14.4	26.8
State Total	**32.8**	**31.9**	**33.8**	**268**	**6,627**	**10.4**	**818**	**26.9**	**833**	**26.7**	**746**	**23.4**	**25.6**

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Appendix 1 - Data Indicator Table (cont.)

County	Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests, Ages 10-17							Teens Not in School & Not Working, Ages 16-19		Teen Violent Deaths, Ages 15-19			
	1995		1996		1997		3-Year Annual	1990		3-Year Annualized Rates			
	Total Arrests	Rate	Total Arrests	Rate	Total Arrests	Rate	1995-97 Rate	Total	Percent	1993-95 Rate	1994-96 Rate	1995-97 Rate	1995-97 Total
Ada	85	2.7	90	2.8	96	2.9	2.8	647	5.6	55.8	64.3	64.0	41
Adams	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	16	9.5	118.6	115.7	0.0	0
Bannock	26	2.4	38	3.5	17	1.6	2.5	372	8.7	80.7	77.8	66.9	14
Bear Lake	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	30	9.2	65.6	125.3	248.3	4
Benewah	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	0.5	74	15.5	90.7	131.2	168.8	4
Bingham	11	1.5	6	0.8	8	1.1	1.1	319	13.1	103.8	101.5	49.5	6
Blaine	5	2.7	1	0.5	1	0.5	1.2	29	5.2	106.7	67.5	32.3	1
Boise	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	10	5.5	196.1	276.2	172.7	2
Bonner	4	0.9	2	0.4	6	1.3	0.9	143	10.8	117.1	96.2	92.1	7
Bonneville	59	4.6	39	3.1	46	3.7	3.8	347	7.5	47.2	59.7	67.4	15
Boundary	2	1.3	1	0.7	1	0.7	0.9	72	12.6	0.0	75.9	73.4	2
Butte	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	0.6	9	5.5	112.6	0.0	0.0	0
Camas	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	49.6	15.5	0	0.0	469.5	432.9	392.2	1
Canyon	55	3.5	26	1.6	44	2.7	2.6	499	9.0	85.1	79.9	92.3	29
Caribou	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0.2	29	7.3	0.0	50.8	49.3	1
Cassia	17	4.7	14	3.8	5	1.4	3.3	155	12.7	34.7	66.9	114.1	7
Clark	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	8.0	666.7	694.4	666.7	1
Clearwater	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	0.5	46	11.1	102.7	49.7	96.3	2
Custer	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	0.5	23	9.9	0.0	0.0	92.6	1
Elmore	11	3.8	7	2.4	13	4.2	3.5	43	4.1	39.7	37.6	36.5	2
Franklin	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	58	9.5	32.9	0.0	91.2	3
Fremont	3	1.4	4	1.9	3	1.4	1.6	105	12.6	109.8	133.4	132.3	5
Gem	1	0.6	3	1.7	2	1.1	1.1	67	10.2	119.7	57.1	55.2	2
Gooding	0	0.0	4	2.0	2	1.0	1.0	50	8.0	226.8	249.5	119.4	4
Idaho	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	4.1	1.3	89	12.7	118.6	171.5	281.3	10
Jefferson	10	2.8	3	0.8	3	0.8	1.5	80	7.4	91.0	87.8	51.1	3
Jerome	5	2.0	7	2.7	3	1.2	1.9	128	15.8	99.2	118.0	136.3	6
Kootenai	70	6.2	45	3.8	46	3.9	4.6	264	6.9	59.0	54.9	56.0	13
Latah	6	1.9	1	0.3	3	1.0	1.1	60	7.2	71.4	59.0	20.7	2
Lemhi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	35	9.6	61.6	0.0	0.0	0
Lewis	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	1.9	1.2	22	13.1	354.6	334.4	320.5	3
Lincoln	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	10	5.7	114.5	108.2	314.5	3
Madison	1	0.3	2	0.6	5	1.4	0.8	103	7.0	17.6	17.2	11.3	2
Minidoka	3	0.8	6	1.7	6	1.7	1.4	163	14.0	70.7	102.4	68.0	4
Nez Perce	11	2.6	12	2.9	8	1.9	2.5	148	8.0	96.9	70.5	80.9	7
Oneida	2	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	2.2	24	13.1	236.4	327.9	432.9	4
Owyhee	4	2.6	4	2.5	0	0.0	1.7	93	14.2	101.9	32.1	61.4	2
Payette	3	1.1	7	2.6	0	0.0	1.2	117	12.1	64.1	40.6	0.0	0
Power	1	0.7	9	6.4	1	0.7	2.6	53	11.3	163.8	118.1	38.4	1
Shoshone	7	3.6	2	1.1	2	1.1	1.9	112	14.6	89.3	144.6	172.3	6
Teton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	22	12.2	91.8	81.5	75.4	1
Twin Falls	26	3.1	14	1.7	27	3.2	2.7	317	9.9	127.4	123.1	112.3	18
Valley	2	2.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1.0	24	8.0	62.4	59.4	57.4	1
Washington	2	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.7	0.7	73	15.7	92.3	86.6	41.4	1
State Total	**434**	**2.6**	**352**	**2.1**	**369**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**5,082**	**8.0**	**76.0**	**76.8**	**74.9**	**241**

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Appendix 2-Background Data Table

County	Child Population Under 18			Children with Both or Only Parent in Labor Force 1990				Women in Labor Force with Youngest Child 1990			
	1997		Percent Change 1990-97	Total Under Age 6	Percent Under Age 6	Total Under Age 18	Percent Under Age 18	Total Under Age 6	Percent with Child Under Age 6	Total Ages 6-17	Percent with Child Ages 6-17
	Total	Percent									
Ada	71,633	26.8	22.6	11,402	60.4	38,336	67.9	13,523	64.3	14,590	80.4
Adams	1,028	26.6	11.0	159	60.5	637	70.7	187	62.6	239	73.2
Bannock	22,680	30.7	5.3	3,804	57.8	13,454	64.3	4,502	62.6	4,705	77.5
Bear Lake	2,281	34.7	-0.3	238	36.0	1,129	49.8	421	40.9	379	68.1
Benewah	2,507	28.0	5.6	300	44.7	1,328	59.9	456	51.5	671	77.0
Bingham	15,346	36.9	5.5	2,626	59.7	9,029	64.1	2,765	62.2	2,723	76.4
Blaine	4,338	25.2	20.1	832	68.4	2,504	72.3	897	68.9	869	80.0
Boise	1,348	26.8	35.3	183	67.8	621	63.0	174	63.8	253	69.2
Bonner	9,370	26.9	23.1	1,267	55.6	4,334	60.2	1,652	56.7	1,845	72.1
Bonneville	26,850	33.4	5.6	4,292	53.4	15,440	62.5	5,765	57.3	4,897	77.6
Boundary	3,014	30.5	11.3	373	49.1	1,305	51.6	516	48.8	590	63.7
Butte	1,063	33.8	3.6	109	41.4	514	52.1	161	47.8	176	67.0
Camas	244	28.9	13.0	47	68.1	141	68.4	44	72.7	51	62.7
Canyon	35,010	30.0	25.7	4,994	57.4	17,674	66.1	5,748	61.7	6,131	78.5
Caribou	2,649	35.9	0.3	290	43.2	1,498	57.3	489	43.8	556	69.4
Cassia	7,565	35.3	5.2	1,087	50.2	4,030	58.0	1,492	51.3	1,302	77.0
Clark	234	28.0	0.4	33	55.9	140	60.6	38	52.6	51	60.8
Clearwater	2,220	23.5	3.2	277	50.2	1,249	62.0	365	54.2	606	73.3
Custer	1,226	28.9	-2.7	187	46.3	771	61.8	280	50.4	288	76.0
Elmore	7,544	30.3	12.5	1,359	52.2	4,144	63.9	1,710	56.0	1,433	77.6
Franklin	4,054	37.5	10.4	484	49.0	2,389	65.7	651	57.3	643	83.4
Fremont	4,240	35.9	2.1	683	56.8	2,502	63.5	816	64.2	708	72.6
Gem	3,853	26.7	15.7	488	48.1	1,892	58.6	657	53.1	820	71.8
Gooding	3,906	28.8	10.9	599	60.8	2,349	69.1	638	64.6	824	83.9
Idaho	3,926	26.0	2.4	549	50.0	2,209	60.5	796	53.4	928	70.4
Jefferson	7,323	38.7	9.3	979	50.6	3,859	58.8	1,264	55.9	1,088	76.7
Jerome	5,450	30.9	11.7	884	60.3	3,174	67.6	974	64.7	1,239	81.3
Kootenai	25,216	25.5	32.8	3,070	53.0	11,357	61.8	3,971	57.0	5,282	74.1
Latah	7,146	22.0	1.9	1,252	53.4	4,485	65.4	1,620	61.9	1,816	79.8
Lemhi	2,129	26.3	11.1	299	53.5	979	54.3	402	55.0	470	67.9
Lewis	1,090	26.8	9.7	159	51.3	546	57.5	198	56.1	247	63.6
Lincoln	1,135	29.8	8.7	169	64.0	687	71.2	171	64.9	217	80.6
Madison	6,977	29.7	-9.6	1,116	48.0	4,316	57.6	1,516	52.3	1,133	78.1
Minidoka	7,054	34.2	3.6	1,100	57.7	4,316	65.8	1,301	59.4	1,411	78.3
Nez Perce	8,597	23.3	1.8	1,705	64.6	5,746	71.5	1,815	68.8	2,389	77.9
Oneida	1,350	33.6	3.9	192	45.8	801	63.4	263	49.8	226	83.6
Owyhee	3,273	32.0	17.8	375	46.9	1,578	60.7	555	50.1	540	78.3
Payette	5,868	29.0	17.4	701	47.9	2,942	62.2	973	55.2	1,108	77.1
Power	2,849	34.4	13.9	396	55.5	1,566	64.5	494	59.5	549	79.2
Shoshone	3,480	24.9	-4.1	460	46.8	1,932	55.9	746	48.0	1,048	72.2
Teton	1,714	32.3	47.9	205	51.4	734	65.1	235	60.9	204	87.7
Twin Falls	17,421	28.7	9.3	2,979	59.5	10,311	66.7	3,270	65.1	3,826	76.0
Valley	2,120	26.2	25.1	344	66.0	1,196	71.1	339	67.3	441	76.4
Washington	2,831	28.1	14.3	341	53.2	1,329	56.0	496	53.0	599	71.3
State Total	**351,352**	**29.0**	**13.6**	**53,388**	**56.0**	**191,473**	**64.2**	**65,346**	**60.0**	**70,151**	**77.2**

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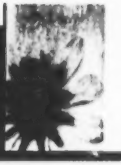
Appendix 2 - Background Data Table (cont.)



County	Mean Income of Families with Children 1990			Children Under 18 Living in Families 1990						Children not Living in Families 1990		Children Who Don't Speak English at Home, 1990	
	Married Couple Annual	Male Single Parent Annual	Female Single Parent Annual	Married Couple	Percent Married Couple	Male Single Parent	Percent Male Single Parent	Female Single Parent	Percent Female Single Parent	Total Under Age 18	Percent not Living w/Parent	Total Ages 5-17	Percent
Ada	$46,949	$30,209	$17,314	46,032	83.2	1,694	3.1	7,585	13.7	1,517	2.6	315	0.7
Adams	$35,167	$31,999	$9,653	736	83.6	54	6.1	90	10.2	20	2.2	0	0.0
Bannock	$39,444	$25,259	$14,428	17,449	85.3	661	3.2	2,358	11.5	542	2.5	59	0.4
Bear Lake	$32,112	$14,681	$8,240	2,121	94.7	12	0.5	106	4.7	26	1.1	5	0.3
Benewah	$32,521	$20,444	$11,763	1,769	82.4	102	4.8	276	12.9	136	5.8	18	1.0
Bingham	$37,335	$19,630	$13,842	11,969	87.5	532	3.9	1,185	8.7	378	2.6	122	1.1
Blaine	$61,241	$33,056	$21,379	2,740	80.1	174	5.1	505	14.8	94	2.6	2	0.1
Boise	$35,762	$56,312	$9,564	860	88.9	47	4.9	60	6.2	32	3.1	0	0.0
Bonner	$33,311	$24,353	$12,876	5,856	83.3	283	4.0	892	12.7	282	3.8	11	0.2
Bonneville	$43,209	$26,553	$14,631	21,300	87.9	554	2.3	2,373	9.8	542	2.1	160	0.9
Boundary	$33,002	$23,081	$10,161	2,116	85.9	86	3.5	260	10.6	164	6.1	5	0.2
Butte	$36,507	$26,589	$10,975	870	88.8	26	2.7	84	8.6	28	2.8	2	0.3
Camas	$30,533	$18,110	$15,760	194	94.2	3	1.5	9	4.4	12	5.5	0	0.0
Canyon	$33,643	$24,101	$12,907	21,330	81.7	952	3.6	3,819	14.6	1,176	4.2	457	2.2
Caribou	$39,917	$35,214	$15,513	2,465	95.0	21	0.8	108	4.2	12	0.5	37	1.8
Cassia	$36,400	$13,954	$11,599	6,073	88.2	104	1.5	710	10.3	232	3.2	98	1.8
Clark	$35,349	$10,078	$10,272	215	93.1	12	5.2	4	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clearwater	$36,524	$27,835	$12,303	1,649	83.3	97	4.9	233	11.8	117	5.5	0	0.0
Custer	$38,530	$18,645	$15,821	1,067	86.2	45	3.6	126	10.2	25	2.0	12	1.3
Elmore	$29,708	$26,900	$12,919	5,403	84.2	340	5.3	672	10.5	230	3.4	88	1.9
Franklin	$35,040	$26,073	$24,277	3,478	94.9	51	1.4	132	3.7	54	1.5	16	0.6
Fremont	$33,051	$44,866	$17,192	3,513	90.1	156	4.0	231	5.9	172	4.2	49	1.6
Gem	$32,303	$31,516	$9,337	2,693	85.4	84	2.7	376	11.9	141	4.2	14	0.6
Gooding	$33,509	$18,762	$12,018	2,907	87.0	77	2.3	359	10.7	152	4.3	22	0.8
Idaho	$31,340	$20,091	$9,730	3,146	87.7	99	2.8	341	9.5	129	3.4	3	0.1
Jefferson	$36,269	$21,505	$14,512	5,854	90.3	119	1.8	510	7.9	143	2.1	32	0.6
Jerome	$36,134	$17,364	$9,115	3,917	85.8	149	3.3	498	10.9	162	3.3	55	1.5
Kootenai	$39,289	$23,106	$14,734	15,005	83.6	659	3.7	2,278	12.7	602	3.2	79	0.6
Latah	$37,953	$22,766	$15,579	5,930	87.6	191	2.8	649	9.6	165	2.3	40	0.8
Lemhi	$29,022	$30,494	$6,044	1,536	86.1	39	2.2	209	11.7	36	2.0	0	0.0
Lewis	$29,784	$19,184	$8,500	809	86.4	28	3.0	99	10.6	58	5.8	2	0.3
Lincoln	$28,518	$46,258	$14,713	894	93.9	15	1.6	43	4.5	32	3.2	2	0.3
Madison	$37,702	$25,821	$19,648	6,917	93.3	19	0.3	474	6.4	133	1.7	23	0.4
Minidoka	$35,682	$18,628	$18,954	5,557	87.0	214	3.3	618	9.7	278	4.1	129	2.5
Nez Perce	$39,859	$22,520	$13,151	6,360	81.4	281	3.6	1,172	15.0	285	3.4	27	0.4
Oneida	$32,007	$30,691	$17,743	1,209	97.2	14	1.1	21	1.7	22	1.7	0	0.0
Owyhee	$28,456	$14,442	$9,535	2,155	85.9	55	2.2	299	11.9	158	5.7	32	1.5
Payette	$32,665	$24,024	$12,397	3,723	81.5	162	3.5	685	15.0	257	5.2	77	2.1
Power	$38,162	$31,613	$12,651	1,973	86.5	80	3.5	229	10.0	89	3.5	10	0.5
Shoshone	$32,867	$23,907	$10,928	2,643	78.7	153	4.6	563	16.8	142	3.9	6	0.2
Teton	$32,531	$16,230	$10,427	1,000	90.3	34	3.1	73	6.6	30	2.6	0	0.0
Twin Falls	$38,702	$18,991	$14,896	12,784	84.2	524	3.5	1,871	12.3	462	2.9	137	1.2
Valley	$38,483	$13,351	$11,331	1,364	81.3	101	6.0	212	12.6	40	2.3	0	0.0
Washington	$29,043	$46,673	$8,318	1,958	85.2	71	3.1	269	11.7	83	3.4	44	2.4
State Total	**$35,580**	**$25,398**	**$13,397**	**249,489**	**85.3**	**9,174**	**3.1**	**33,666**	**11.5**	**9,390**	**3.1**	**2,190**	**1.0**

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Appendix 3 - Child Abuse Referrals by County (FY 1998)

Child maltreatment includes a variety of phenomena: physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect. Physical abuse is defined as bodily injury to a child resulting in skin bruising, bleeding, malnutrition, burns, fracture of any bone, bleeding within the skull, soft tissue swelling, failure to thrive, or death, when the injury is not justifiably explained, or for which the explanation is not consistent with the degree of injury, or the circumstances indicate that the injury is not accidental. Sexual abuse includes rape, molestation, incest, prostitution or pornographic activities or other similar forms of sexual exploitation harming or threatening a child. A neglected child is one who is without proper parental care and control or who lacks subsistence, education, medical or other care necessary for the child's well-being due to acts of commission or omission by the parents, guardian, or other custodian.

The data reported reflect referrals to the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) mandated by Idaho law, including those reports from law enforcement. When interpreting these data, one should keep in mind that a larger number of referrals does not necessarily mean that the incidence of child abuse or neglect is greater. An increase in referrals may mean that efforts at educating citizens have resulted in increased awareness of signs of child abuse or neglect or may signal greater compliance with the law.

In state fiscal year 1998 (July 1, 1997-June 30, 1998), there were 9,994 referrals for suspected child abuse or neglect received by the IDHW, involving 6,319 families. Of these referrals, 45 percent involved suspected neglect; 32 percent involved physical abuse; 15 percent were for sexual abuse; and 8 percent were categorized as "other" ("other" includes information only, request for services, and information and referral).

Of the total referrals, 10 percent were found valid, 18 percent were indicated, 33 percent were determined to be invalid, 26 percent were unable to be determined, and 13 percent were categorized as "other." Compared to previous years, the total number of referrals was down; however, the rate of substantiated abuse or neglect (valid plus indicated cases) per capita child was essentially unchanged from the previous year. A new school-based child abuse and neglect prevention program accounts for the decline in referrals categorized as "other." ("Other" includes information and referral, diverted - not dispositioned, evaluation only, accepted for services, and client rejected services).

- **Total Number of Child Abuse Referrals** is the total number of child abuse referrals received by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) from July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998 (FY 1998).
- **Out-of-State** lists the number of referrals where the subject's home address is out of state. This accounts for 123 of the child abuse referrals during FY 1998.
- **Total Number of Families Subject of Child Abuse Referrals** is the total number of families that were referred to IDHW for child abuse or neglect assessment during FY 1998.
- **Child Abuse by Number of Referrals and Type of Abuse Referral** is the number of referrals categorized by type of abuse (sexual abuse, physical abuse, neglect, or other) as reported to IDHW during FY 1998. "Other" includes information only, request for services, and information and referral.
- **Child Abuse by Disposition of Reports** is the number of child abuse reports by disposition type: Valid, Indicated, Unable to Determine, Invalid, or Other, as determined by IDHW during FY 1998.
- **Valid** refers to child abuse and neglect referrals when the allegations are confirmed, worker witnessed, court determined or evaluated, involve a confession or are substantiated through the presence of significant evidence which establishes a factual foundation for the determination.
- **Indicated** refers to child abuse and neglect referrals when allegations are neither confirmable nor refutable; however, the worker has reasonable cause to believe the abuse or neglect has occurred.
- **Unable to Determine** includes referrals where after an assessment there is not enough information to determine if abuse or neglect has occurred, or IDHW is unable to locate the family.
- **Invalid** includes referrals where assessment shows there is no occurrence of abuse or neglect.
- **Other** refers to dispositions that did not fit into the defined categories. These include information and referral, diverted - not dispositioned, evaluation only, accepted for services, and client rejected services.
- **School-Based Prevention Referrals** indicates the number of children referred to the school programs that are newly established in 65 school districts. The Department's Family and Children's Services Program has formed partnerships with designated school districts in each of IDHW's seven service regions to improve the ability of families to care for their children and reduce the chance that parents might abuse or neglect their youngsters. The program expanded statewide in spring of 1998.

Please note that differences between 1998 data and that of previous years may be a result of changes in the Department's automated information system and data entry, or a result of policy changes.

Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Family and Community Services, Fiscal year 1998 data.

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Appendix 3 - Child Abuse Referrals

by County of Occurrence

County	Number of Referrals		Type of Referrals				Disposition of Referrals					School Based
	Total Referrals	Total Families	Sexual Abuse	Physical Abuse	Neglect	Other	Valid	Indicated	Unable to Determine	Invalid	Other	Prevention Referrals
Ada	2,796	1,687	420	894	1,317	165	222	262	862	1,047	403	348
Adams	14	10	1	6	5	2	1	2	1	8	2	0
Bannock	690	416	141	205	320	24	89	208	191	149	53	25
Bearlake	21	17	6	3	11	1	2	8	3	7	1	0
Benewah	72	56	10	18	41	3	7	8	20	32	10	3
Bingham	379	238	85	137	142	15	24	84	116	112	43	13
Blaine	77	50	12	31	28	6	10	18	40	7	2	0
Boise	59	34	8	16	27	8	7	5	18	18	11	0
Bonner	295	200	44	81	159	11	10	73	59	109	44	0
Bonneville	658	406	92	271	232	63	66	123	26	338	105	87
Boundary	39	31	9	12	16	2	0	3	3	10	23	22
Butte	11	9	5	1	4	1	0	2	2	3	4	0
Camas	4	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Canyon	786	484	82	291	361	52	77	110	339	195	65	77
Caribou	19	14	7	5	7	0	4	4	5	5	1	12
Cassia	170	132	18	51	79	22	22	38	53	52	5	31
Clark	7	5	4	1	2	0	0	3	0	4	0	0
Clearwater	142	92	14	35	81	12	16	25	44	47	10	35
Custer	16	12	1	6	7	2	1	12	0	2	1	0
Elmore	159	110	11	65	76	7	23	36	15	74	11	0
Franklin	32	28	7	14	11	0	3	8	10	11	0	12
Fremont	81	51	14	31	27	9	8	24	3	31	15	0
Gem	86	52	8	22	42	14	9	8	21	21	27	5
Gooding	163	100	22	51	79	11	19	32	54	44	14	0
Idaho	166	78	23	40	96	7	17	38	51	37	23	25
Jefferson	83	60	19	30	33	1	8	30	3	34	8	0
Jerome	307	188	32	90	149	36	55	45	87	100	20	17
Kootenai	418	274	72	122	107	117	23	99	56	117	123	167
Latah	149	102	37	49	50	13	16	18	34	54	27	46
Lemhi	49	35	4	18	23	4	0	25	0	21	3	0
Lewis	40	19	7	11	21	1	4	14	10	9	3	30
Lincoln	58	32	5	12	36	5	13	14	11	19	1	0
Madison	116	79	21	50	36	9	15	36	1	49	15	17
Minidoka	158	108	35	48	56	19	24	35	47	45	7	20
NezPerce	217	135	29	99	67	22	16	46	37	106	12	57
Oneida	12	10	2	4	6	0	0	6	5	1	0	0
Owyhee	77	47	5	20	46	6	8	18	21	25	5	0
Payette	150	91	14	51	67	18	15	19	34	50	32	1
Power	124	70	12	37	71	4	13	43	46	15	7	0
Shoshone	163	114	28	42	81	12	21	28	35	33	46	19
Teton	15	10	3	8	2	2	2	4	0	6	3	0
TwinFalls	640	437	95	188	302	55	104	113	234	147	42	32
Valley	88	61	8	30	45	5	8	23	9	35	13	0
Washington	65	33	9	23	20	13	10	3	7	22	23	0
In State Total	9,871	6,219	1,482	3,220	4,390	779	988	1,754	2,614	3,252	1,263	1,101
Out of State	123	100	19	20	65	19	18	15	19	20	51	0
Total	**9,994**	**6,319**	**1,501**	**3,240**	**4,455**	**798**	**1,006**	**1,769**	**2,633**	**3,272**	**1,314**	**1,101**

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Appendix 4 - Standardized Test Scores by School District 1997-98 School Year

Standardized Test Scores by Grade Level and School District provide information about the performance of Idaho students compared to students in a national sample. The scores include both Pupil Norms and School Norms. The table lists the 1997-98 school year standardized test scores for 4th and 8th Grade Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS) and the 11th Grade Tests of Achievement and Proficiency (TAP).

Pupil Norms reflect the performance of students who were part of a national standardization sample. Pupil Norms allow for comparisons of individual student scores to the scores of other students of the same grade in the national standardization sample. They may be interpreted as: Idaho 4th grade students performed on average as well as or better than 52 percent of 4th grade students in the national sample.

For the 1997-98 school year in Idaho, the average 4th grade Pupil Norm was 52, the same as it was in the 1996-97 school year; the 8th grade Pupil Norm was 57 compared to 58 in 1996-97; and the 11th grade average Pupil Norm was unchanged from the score of 57 in the last two school years.

School Norms reflect the average performance of students by school buildings who were part of the national standardization. School Norms are used when looking at how a particular school compares to other schools in the norming group. They can be interpreted as: Idaho 11th grade schools performed on average as well or better than 61 percent of other 11th grade schools in the norming group.

For the 1997-98 school year in Idaho, the 4th grade School Norm was 53, the 8th grade School Norm was 64, and the 11th grade School Norm was 61.

The reader is cautioned against making gross comparisons among school districts on the basis of test scores. There are several factors that influence test score differences between school districts including the number of students tested, socioeconomic factors, and the potential fluctuation of a percentile score depending upon its position in the distribution.

School district rates of elementary school student participation in the free and reduced price School Lunch Program during school year 1997-98 are presented in this table. To be eligible for free or reduced price lunch, family income of the student must be below 185 percent of the federal poverty guideline. In 1997, the federal poverty guideline for a typical family of four was $16,050, thus 185 percent of that would have been $29,692.

Source: Idaho Department of Education

County*	District No.	District Name	Elementary School Lunch Participation**		Pupil Norm			School Norm		
			Total Low Income	Percent Low Income	4th	8th	11th	4th	8th	11th
Ada	1	Boise City Independent	4,464	31.0	55	63	61	59	73	68
Ada/Canyon	2	Meridian Joint	1,742	20.9	61	64	63	59	76	72
Ada/Canyon	3	Kuna	349	31.0	57	55	55	63	58	56
Adams	11	New Meadows	42	32.1	64	46	44	94	39	33
Adams	13	Council	103	48.6	41	57	57	34	61	60
Bannock	21	Marsh Valley Joint	364	44.9	50	58	62	49	66	71
Bannock	25	Pocatello	2,646	46.1	53	60	58	56	69	62
Bear Lake	33	Bear Lake	243	35.3	48	65	55	45	78	56
Benewah	41	St. Maries Joint	263	48.3	39	58	52	31	65	50
Benewah	44	Plummer/Worley Joint	183	66.8	34	41	39	23	27	23
Bingham	52	Snake River	531	51.6	58	62	61	66	72	68
Bingham	55	Blackfoot	1,256	53.0	43	53	47	45	55	39
Bingham	58	Aberdeen	301	45.5	48	44	57	45	33	61
Bingham	59	Firth	371	47.6	51	62	59	63	77	63
Bingham	60	Shelley Joint	456	43.4	56	55	61	49	60	69
Blaine	61	Blaine	315	21.9	65	69	63	67	83	71
Boise	71	Garden Valley	27	17.5	60	52	52	69	51	50
Boise	72	Basin Elementary	134	51.5	33	51	55	22	50	58
Boise	73	Horseshoe Bend	62	47.0	53	44	64	56	35	74
Bonner	82	Bonner County	1,468	48.3	43	54	56	33	55	59
Bonneville	91	Idaho Falls	1,778	30.8	52	62	64	55	72	73
Bonneville	92	Swan Valley	34	61.8	53	36	NHS	55	70	NHS
Bonneville	93	Bonneville Joint	1,162	34.9	49	55	57	47	57	60
Boundary	101	Boundary County	346	41.5	44	59	60	39	67	66
Butte	111	Butte Joint	169	54.7	46	58	50	42	64	46
Camas	121	Camas County	43	31.9	NR	54	57	NR	56	61
Canyon	131	Nampa	2,729	49.4	46	53	49	42	54	42
Canyon	132	Caldwell	1,808	62.3	52	50	48	53	48	41
Canyon	133	Wilder	196	94.7	36	39	35	26	24	19
Canyon	134	Middleton	323	39.2	53	54	55	55	56	57
Canyon	135	Notus Joint	103	59.9	37	44	56	27	34	58
Canyon	136	Melba Joint	98	37.8	45	49	49	41	45	44
Canyon	137	Parma	331	69.7	43	59	55	38	67	56
Canyon	139	Vallivue	728	53.6	51	54	57	52	55	61
Caribou	148	Grace Joint	138	49.3	58	55	57	65	58	61
Caribou	149	North Gem	50	51.5	48	55	47	44	59	40
Caribou	150	Soda Springs Joint	85	18.7	47	56	69	44	60	81
Cassia	151	Cassia County Joint	1,058	44.4	50	57	53	49	64	51

NP = School not participating in School Lunch Program
NHS = No High School
NR = Not Reported: no test given during the test period, or no students in that grade level

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Appendix 4 - Standardized Test Scores

by School District (1997-98)

County*	District No.	District Name	Elementary School Lunch Participation**		Pupil Norm			School Norm		
			Total Low Income	Percent Low Income	4th	8th	11th	4th	8th	11th
Clark	161	Clark County Joint	66	56.4	39	44	46	30	34	37
Clearwater	171	Orofino Joint	391	48.9	46	61	55	42	70	55
Custer	181	Challis Joint	96	30.3	55	58	57	59	64	60
Custer	182	Mackay Joint	49	35.3	47	43	48	44	31	40
Elmore	191	Prairie	NP	NP	18	40	NHS	6	25	NHS
Elmore	192	Glenns Ferry Joint	196	62.0	24	48	40	12	42	26
Elmore	193	Mountain Home	928	43.1	46	53	59	42	55	65
Franklin	201	Preston Joint	468	46.5	50	49	55	49	45	55
Franklin	202	West Side Joint	101	48.1	54	41	59	57	28	63
Fremont	215	Fremont County Joint	607	56.6	44	56	50	39	60	46
Gem	221	Emmett Joint	802	40.7	50	52	55	50	52	57
Gooding	231	Gooding Joint	258	57.5	41	52	50	33	53	46
Gooding	232	Wendell	288	57.0	44	46	45	38	39	35
Gooding	233	Hagerman Joint	85	45.7	58	47	66	65	40	76
Gooding	234	Bliss Joint	83	46.1	55	59	51	59	68	48
Idaho	241	Grangeville Joint	559	48.5	52	60	61	53	69	68
Idaho	242	Cottonwood Joint	58	30.7	47	67	57	44	80	61
Jefferson	251	Jefferson County Joint	777	52.0	41	51	55	34	50	56
Jefferson	252	Rine Joint	232	42.9	58	64	53	66	76	51
Jefferson	253	West Jefferson	217	48.5	48	55	60	46	58	67
Jerome	261	Jerome Joint	920	56.5	49	55	46	47	58	38
Jerome	262	Valley	379	53.9	50	51	49	48	50	44
Kootenai	271	Coeur d'Alene	1,392	35.3	61	62	58	71	72	63
Kootenai	272	Lakeland	217	10.5	52	56	55	53	61	57
Kootenai	273	Post Falls	884	44.4	43	58	57	38	65	60
Latah	274	Kootenai Joint	54	35.1	71	64	68	85	75	79
Latah	281	Moscow	362	27.7	65	65	67	78	77	78
Latah	282	Genesee Joint	27	16.3	58	73	57	65	89	50
Latah	283	Kendrick Joint	91	44.8	50	55	46	50	59	38
Latah	285	Potlatch	112	36.4	54	45	57	57	36	60
Latah	286	Whitepine Joint	140	26.5	58	58	67	65	66	77
Lemhi	291	Salmon	244	41.8	51	55	48	52	58	40
Lemhi	292	South Lemhi	72	46.5	49	44	52	47	33	49
Lewis	302	Nez Perce Joint	52	43.7	72	67	68	86	80	78
Lewis	304	Kamiah Joint	252	55.9	41	53	59	34	53	63
Lewis	305	Highland Joint	46	36.8	56	56	68	62	60	78
Lincoln	312	Shoshone Joint	155	61.5	48	50	61	44	47	68
Lincoln	314	Dietrich	151	70.6	38	46	52	29	38	49
Lincoln	316	Richfield	108	54.0	32	44	47	22	33	39
Madison	321	Madison	1,138	46.3	46	60	59	43	69	65
Madison	322	Sugar-Salem Joint	292	48.7	40	54	65	32	55	75
Minidoka	331	Minidoka County Joint	1,372	55.3	43	52	48	37	53	41
Nez Perce	340	Lewiston Independent	752	33.5	55	60	61	60	69	68
Nez Perce	341	Lapwai	208	64.0	31	45	30	20	37	13
Nez Perce	342	Culdesac Joint	87	36.7	35	4	49	25	1	43
Oneida	351	Oneida County	176	40.7	51	50	51	52	47	47
Owyhee	363	Marsing Joint	245	69.0	31	52	43	20	51	31
Owyhee	364	Pleasant Valley Elementary	NP	NP	68	72	NHS	82	87	NHS
Owyhee	365	Bruneau-Grand View Joint	154	59.2	42	46	36	35	39	21
Owyhee	370	Homedale Joint	374	57.7	38	51	56	29	51	59
Payette	371	Payette Joint	536	58.4	47	47	58	35	40	63
Payette	372	New Plymouth	240	49.4	51	49	46	50	45	36
Payette	373	Fruitland	363	42.6	46	47	50	42	41	44
Power	381	American Falls Joint	652	55.8	45	51	55	41	47	55
Power	382	Rockland	103	59.9	45	66	60	40	78	66
Power	383	Arbon	NP	NP	59	NR	NHS	68	NR	NHS
Shoshone	391	Kellogg Joint	306	51.1	53	64	51	57	75	48
Shoshone	392	Mullan	NP	NP	55	57	67	60	64	78
Shoshone	393	Wallace	109	47.4	53	63	61	56	75	68
Shoshone	394	Avery	NP	NP	75	32	NHS	91	15	NHS
Teton	401	Teton County	185	38.5	48	62	59	46	72	63
Twin Falls	411	Twin Falls	1,655	43.7	60	56	58	70	60	62
Twin Falls	412	Buhl Joint	310	48.2	49	53	57	47	53	60
Twin Falls	413	Filer	303	51.8	45	60	61	34	69	68
Twin Falls	414	Kimberly	198	35.0	48	52	66	46	53	75
Twin Falls	415	Hansen	108	66.7	66	58	48	79	66	40
Twin Falls	416	Three Creek	NP	NP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Twin Falls	417	Castleford	181	49.7	48	53	51	45	54	48
Twin Falls	418	Murtaugh	76	57.1	58	53	55	65	54	56
Valley	421	McCall-Donnelly Joint	141	34.4	61	64	58	70	75	67
Valley	422	Cascade	64	37.6	36	49	54	27	45	55
Washington	431	Weiser	443	57.1	37	41	50	27	28	45
Washington	437	Cambridge Joint	76	58.0	56	55	50	61	57	46
Washington	433	Midvale	25	57.1	40	74	69	32	89	81
State			**49,265**	**41.1**	**52**	**57**	**57**	**53**	**64**	**61**

* In some cases, school districts provide educational services in multiple counties.

** Low income is defined as family income below 185 percent of the federal poverty guideline. See Appendix B, Data Sources and Notes, for methodology used in calculating Elementary School Participants in Free/Reduced Price School Lunch Program.

Data Source: Idaho Dept. of Education

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Appendix 5 - High School Graduation Rates by School District (1997-98)

Graduating from high school is associated with long term positive outcomes for young adults. Those who graduate are more likely to be regularly employed than non-graduates.

The percent of enrolled 12th graders who graduated from high school increased from 88.3 percent in 1993-94 to 91.1 percent in 1995-96, and has been essentially level since then, remaining at 91.1 percent in the 1997-98 school year. There were 15,512 students awarded a high school diploma by their school district by August 1998.

High School Graduates by School District is the number of students awarded a high school diploma by their school district by August 1998 divided by the public school 12th grade enrollment in the fall of 1997.

The high school graduation rate, calculated on fall enrollment, does not adjust for migration, nor does it account for students who leave school, completion of high school equivalency, such as a General Educational Development (GED) certificate, alternative paths towards high school completion (such as alternative school), block sessions, or accelerated completion. Because the high school graduation rate does not adjust for accelerated completion or migration into (or out of) a particular school district, some districts may have percents greater than 100 percent. School districts with large migrant or more mobile populations would be especially affected.

Data Source: Idaho Department of Education

County*	District No.	District Name	1997-98 Graduates	Percent Graduates
Ada	1	Boise City Independent	1,668	92.8
Ada/Canyon	2	Meridian Joint	1,176	94.3
Ada/Canyon	3	Kuna	149	82.8
Adams	11	New Meadows	17	106.3
Adams	13	Council	35	92.1
Bannock	21	Marsh Valley Joint	128	98.5
Bannock	25	Pocatello	884	89.8
Bear Lake	33	Bear Lake	135	94.4
Benewah	41	St. Maries Joint	98	89.1
Benewah	44	Plummer/Worley Joint	27	79.4
Bingham	52	Snake River	201	98.0
Bingham	55	Blackfoot	260	88.7
Bingham	58	Aberdeen	62	101.6
Bingham	59	Firth	85	102.4
Bingham	60	Shelley Joint	202	95.7
Blaine	61	Blaine	181	87.0
Boise	71	Garden Valley	18	100.0
Boise	72	Basin Elementary	22	75.9
Boise	73	Horseshoe Bend	12	75.0
Bonner	82	Bonner County	380	87.4
Bonneville	91	Idaho Falls	676	93.6
Bonneville	92	Swan Valley	2	100.0
Bonneville	93	Bonneville Joint	596	92.5
Boundary	101	Boundary County	162	87.9
Butte	111	Butte Joint	60	96.8
Camas	121	Camas County	9	90.0
Canyon	131	Nampa	414	81.5
Canyon	132	Caldwell	244	89.1
Canyon	133	Wilder	19	79.2
Canyon	134	Middleton	110	82.1
Canyon	135	Notus Joint	22	100.0
Canyon	136	Melba Joint	59	100.0
Canyon	137	Parma	57	91.9
Canyon	139	Vallivue	200	89.7
Caribou	148	Grace Joint	60	93.8
Caribou	149	North Gem	14	93.3

*In some cases, school districts provide educational service in multiple counties.

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Appendix 5 - High School Graduation

Idaho by School District (1997-98)

County*	District No.	District Name	1997-98 Graduates	Percent Graduates
Caribou	150	Soda Springs Joint	82	90.1
Cassia	151	Cassia County Joint	336	94.9
Clark	161	Clark County Joint	15	100.0
Clearwater	171	Orofino Joint	121	98.4
Custer	181	Challis Joint	42	100.0
Custer	182	Mackay Joint	28	87.5
Elmore	192	Glenns Ferry Joint	36	92.3
Elmore	193	Mountain Home	201	92.2
Franklin	201	Preston Joint	168	92.3
Franklin	202	West Side Joint	49	96.1
Fremont	215	Fremont County Joint	182	97.8
Gem	221	Emmett Joint	168	73.4
Gooding	231	Gooding Joint	97	89.2
Gooding	232	Wendell	79	90.8
Gooding	233	Hagerman Joint	37	100.0
Gooding	234	Bliss Joint	18	81.8
Idaho	241	Grangeville Joint	157	97.4
Idaho	242	Cottonwood Joint	37	97.4
Jefferson	251	Jefferson County Joint	302	88.8
Jefferson	252	Ririe Joint	95	90.2
Jefferson	253	West Jefferson	66	101.5
Jerome	261	Jerome Joint	180	76.9
Jerome	262	Valley	46	102.2
Kootenai	271	Coeur d'Alene	527	89.0
Kootenai	272	Lakeland	207	93.7
Kootenai	273	Post Falls	221	93.2
Kootenai	274	Kootenai Joint	25	92.6
Latah	281	Moscow	189	97.4
Latah	282	Genesee Joint	28	103.7
Latah	283	Kendrick Joint	20	100.0
Latah	285	Potlatch	53	98.1
Latah	286	Whitepine Joint	43	95.6
Lemhi	291	Salmon	111	96.5
Lemhi	292	South Lemhi	6	100.0
Lewis	302	Nez Perce Joint	15	88.2
Lewis	303	Kamiah Joint	51	96.2
Lincoln	305	Highland Joint	21	87.5
Lincoln	312	Shoshone Joint	34	89.5
Lincoln	314	Dietrich	14	93.3
Lincoln	316	Richfield	12	92.3
Madison	321	Madison	349	93.8
Madison	322	Sugar-Salem Joint	131	97.0
Minidoka	331	Minidoka County Joint	337	91.3
Nez Perce	340	Lewiston Independent	348	90.9
Nez Perce	341	Lapwai	26	76.5
Nez Perce	342	Culdesac Joint	14	93.3
Oneida	351	Oneida County	84	94.6
Owyhee	363	Marsing Joint	40	95.2
Owyhee	364	Pleasant Valley Elementary	2	100.0
Owyhee	365	Bruneau-Grand View Joint	38	108.6
Owyhee	370	Homedale Joint	90	90.9
Payette	371	Payette Joint	89	78.1
Payette	372	New Plymouth	61	85.9
Payette	373	Fruitland	77	87.5
Power	381	American Falls Joint	107	83.6
Power	382	Rockland	17	106.3
Shoshone	391	Kellogg Joint	91	79.1
Shoshone	392	Mullan	16	84.2
Shoshone	393	Wallace	14	84.8
Teton	401	Teton County	73	84.9
Twin Falls	411	Twin Falls	403	87.7
Twin Falls	412	Buhl Joint	95	91.3
Twin Falls	413	Filer	58	97.0
Twin Falls	414	Kimberly	106	98.1
Twin Falls	415	Hansen	57	98.2
Twin Falls	417	Castleford	33	89.2
Twin Falls	418	Murtaugh	37	89.5
Valley	421	McCall-Donnelly Joint	97	97.0
Valley	422	Cascade	28	108.3
Washington	431	Weiser	91	99.2
Washington	432	Cambridge Joint	23	109.1
Washington	433	Midvale	9	100.0
State			15,512	91.1

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Appendix 6 - Children without Health Insurance and Childhood Immunization Levels

Children Without Health Insurance

One in seven Idaho children lacks health insurance.

Some 49,000 children under age 18 were estimated to have been without health care coverage in 1995. 14 percent of all Idaho children. Lack of insurance coverage makes it difficult to obtain primary, including preventive care, and specialty care. Children without health insurance are more likely to go without health care, and when they do use health care, tend to use more expensive emergency care.

Childhood Immunization

Among Idaho two-year-olds, 72 percent were fully immunized in 1997, still one of the lowest rates in the nation, but an increase from 64 percent in 1994.

Adequate immunization protects against several diseases that killed or disabled many children in past decades. Rates of childhood immunization measure the extent to which children are protected from serious preventable illnesses. Not only are children not adequately protected from preventable childhood illnesses, but this indicates that many are not receiving preventive health care. Immunization is considered by health experts to be one of the most basic elements of preventive care.

Source:

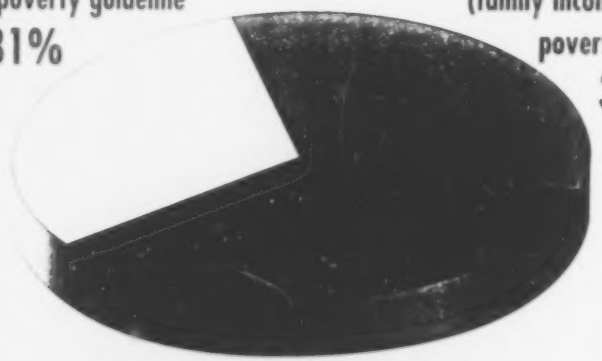
[1] Analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 1993-1997, as published in ASPE [illegible] Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being, Anne E. Casey Foundation, 1999.

[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months, United States, 1997," Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Vol. 47, No. 34, July 31, 1998.

Children Without Health Insurance by Family Income Poverty Level - Idaho, 1995

	Number Children Without Insurance
Uninsured Medicaid eligible (family income below 100% of poverty guideline)	16,000
Uninsured potentially eligible for CHIP (family incomes between 100% and 200% of poverty guideline)	18,000
Uninsured with family incomes > 200% of poverty guideline	15,000
Total:	49,000

Source: Average of Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey files from 1995 through 1997.


Uninsured with family incomes > 200% of poverty guideline
31%
Uninsured Medicaid eligible (family income below 100% of poverty guideline)
33%
Uninsured potentially eligible for CHIP (family incomes between 100% and 200% of poverty guideline)
36%

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Appendix 7 - Child Oral Health

Indicators by Demographic Characteristics

Tooth decay afflicts a majority of Idaho children. In 1997, 59.9 percent of Idaho second grade children surveyed had experienced tooth decay, compared to 57.2 percent in 1993. Relative to the nation, Idaho's tooth decay experience was higher than the 1991 national average of 54 percent and above the year 2000 objective for the nation of no more than 35 percent.

The proportion of Idaho children with untreated tooth decay was 26.7 percent in 1997, unchanged from 26.6 percent in 1993. The percentage of children with untreated tooth decay was lower than the national average of 31 percent, but above the national objective of no more than 20 percent.

Idaho children of poverty and children in racial and ethnic minority groups have significantly higher levels of dental disease and receive less dental care. In 1997, 25 percent of Idaho children surveyed experienced 75 percent of all tooth decay. At Idaho schools with half or more of children at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), 65.2 percent had experienced tooth decay and 34.7 percent had untreated tooth decay. At schools with less than one fourth of children low income, 44.4 percent had experienced tooth decay and 14.8 percent had untreated tooth decay. Among Native American and Hispanic children in second grade, 85.9 percent and 76.4 percent respectively had experienced tooth decay. The prevalence of untreated decay was 59.7 percent for Native American children and 51.6 percent for Hispanic children.

Early and routine access to dental care is critical to eliminate the disparities in oral health that exist for children of poverty and children in minority groups. Untreated, tooth decay is progressive, does not heal, results in pain, infection, and tooth loss, and can affect health, school attendance and readiness to learn. Tooth decay is an infectious, transmissible disease that can be prevented through the combined use of fluoride, dental sealants, and regular dental care.

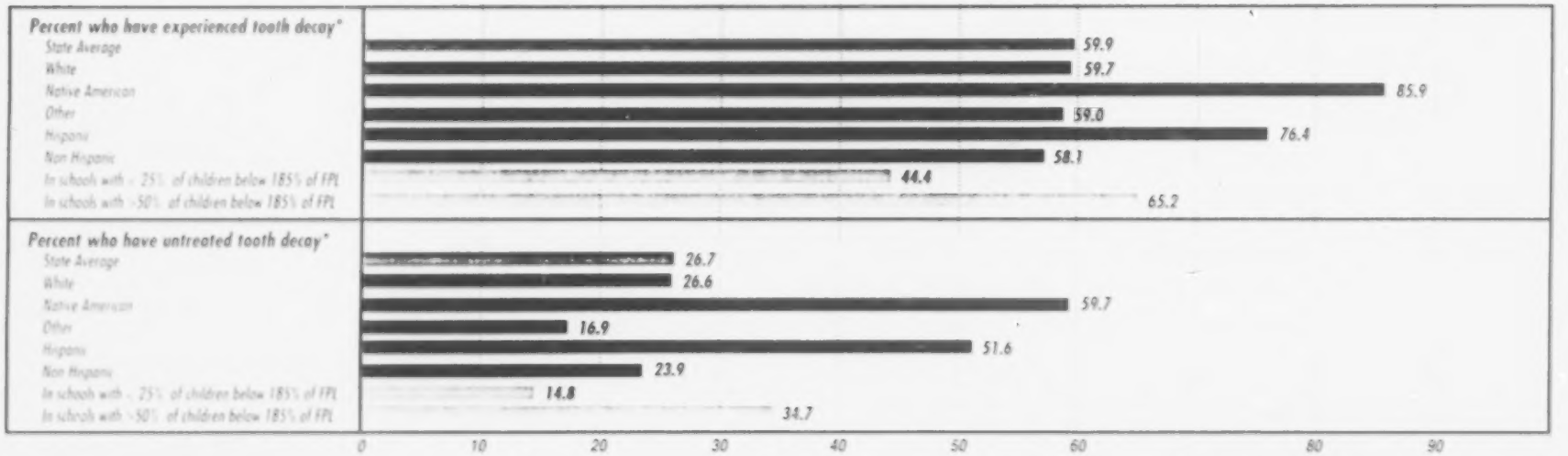
"Tooth Decay Experience" is the percent of second grade students who have experienced tooth decay (cavities) in either their primary or permanent teeth. This measure is the cumulative history of decayed, missing or filled teeth due to tooth decay in a child's mouth at the time of the dental survey. "Untreated Tooth Decay" is the percent of second grade students who have one or more cavities that have not been restored (filled) by a dentist and is an indicator of treatment needs and access to dental care.

Sources:

[1] IDHW, Oral Health Program, 1997 Idaho State Smile Survey

[2] National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III, 1988-91, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics

Children's Oral Health Indicators by Health District



*Percent of Idaho 2nd grade children 1994-97 school years

Data Source: IDHW, Oral Health Program, 1997 Idaho State Smile Survey

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Appendix 8-Data Sources & Notes

NUMBERS, PERCENTS, AND RATES

Each statistic tells us something different about children. The numbers represent real individuals. The percents and rates also represent individuals but have the advantage of allowing for comparisons among geographic areas.

In this publication, indicators are expressed as either raw numbers (25), percents (25 percent), or rates (25 per 1,000 or 25 per 100,000). The formula for percents or rates is the number of events, divided by the population at risk of the event (county, district, or state), and multiplied by 100 for percents or 1,000 or 100,000 for rates.

Caution should be exercised when attempting to draw conclusions from percents and rates that are based on small numbers. Communities with small populations can show very large or very small percentages as a result of only a few events.

INDICATORS

THEME

Number and Percent of Children Under 5 in Poverty is the number and percentage of all children who were in households with income during the previous year (1993) below the U.S. poverty threshold. **Data Source:** Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau, released January 1998.

Percent of 3- to 5-Year-Olds Who Were Not Enrolled in Nursery School or Kindergarten in 1993 is the percentage of 3- to 5-year-olds not enrolled in a nursery school or kindergarten program with a specific educational component. This data item reflects the extent to which children ages 3 to 5 are not gaining experience in a preschool learning environment. This information was collected on the October supplement to the Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. To reduce random fluctuations due to small sample sizes, the figures provided here reflect five-year averages of data from October 1991 through October 1995. **Data Source:** The Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (October supplement), 1991 through 1995, as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1997.

Percent of Children Under age 6 Living with Working Parents reflects the share of preschool children who are likely to need child care. For this group of children, "working parents" are defined as those parents who reported that they usually worked at least 1 hour per week, in the previous calendar year. For children in single-parent families, the work criteria are applied to that parent. For children in married-couple families, the work criteria are applied to both parents. The data shown reflect 5-year averages of data from 1993 through 1997. **Data Source:** Analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 1993-97, as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.

Percent of Available Head Start Slots for Eligible Children is the percentage of funded Head Start enrollment slots per 100 estimated eligible 3- and 4-year-olds in Idaho in the fall of 1996. The enrollment slots do not include the three programs administered by Idaho Tribal Councils and the one program operated by Idaho Migrant Council. Head Start is a comprehensive early childhood development program for low-income preschool children, primarily ages three and four, and their families. Most children attend for one year and are four years old. Children living in families with incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible. Up to 10 percent of the slots are reserved for children with special needs who can have a family income above the poverty line. **Data Source:** National Head Start Bureau, Agency for Children, Youth and Families, Department of Health and Human Services.

Percent Kindergarten Participation is the number of children enrolled in kindergarten during the 1997-98 school year as a percentage of the estimated population of 5-year-olds on July 1, 1997. Kindergarten enrollment includes both private and public kindergartens; however, reporting by private kindergarten's is voluntary and may be incomplete. Enrollment data reflects school membership as reported November 7, 1997. **Data Source:** Kindergarten enrollment from Idaho Dept. of Education; 5-year-old population estimate from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Percent of Dropouts among Adults Ages 25 and over is the proportion of persons 25 years and over with no high school diploma. **Percent of Adults with Associate or Higher College Degree** is the portion that have an associate degree, bachelor's degree, or graduate or professional degree. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census STF3A.

MATERIAL/ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Children in Poverty, 1990, is the percentage of all children under age 18 who live in households with incomes below the U.S. Poverty Threshold as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The poverty threshold in 1989 for a family of four was $12,674. The 1990 Census data for poverty are based on the 1989 money income and 1989 poverty threshold. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (P117).

Children in Poverty, 1994, is the percentage of all children under age 18 who live in households with incomes below the U.S. Poverty Threshold as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Persons for whom poverty is determined excludes institutionalized persons (for example, jails, prison, nursing homes), military group quarters, college dormitories, and unrelated

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individuals under age 15. The poverty threshold in 1993 for a family of four was $14,654. The 1994 data for poverty are based on the 1993 money income and 1993 poverty threshold. **Data Source:** Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau, released January 1998.

Single-Parent Families with Children Under Age 18 is the percentage of families with "own children" under age 18 headed by a person - male or female - without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (P19).

HEALTH

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not by place of death. The formula for the infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths, divided by the number of live births, multiplied by 1,000. **Data Source:** 1995 Idaho Annual Summary of Vital Statistics; 1996 Idaho Annual Summary of Vital Statistics; and special data runs for 1997 data. Calendar year data. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5979).

Low Birth Weight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds and under). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not by place of birth. The formula for percent of low birth weight babies is the number of babies weighing less than 2,500 grams, divided by the total live births, and multiplied by 100. **Data Source:** 1995 Idaho Annual Summary of Vital Statistics; 1996 Idaho Annual Summary of Vital Statistics; and special data runs for 1997 data. Calendar year data. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5979).

Mothers Without Adequate Prenatal Care is based on the Kessner Index of Prenatal Care which classifies prenatal care as Adequate, Intermediate, or Inadequate in accordance with recommendations for prenatal care set forth by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the World Health Organization. The Kessner Index considers the onset of prenatal care and varies the number of required prenatal visits with length of gestation. The only difference between Idaho data and the standard Kessner Index is the exclusion of Idaho records with missing information rather than assignment to the Inadequate category. Records with missing information are subtracted from Resident Live Births (which includes only single births and firstborn infants of multiple births) resulting in Remaining Live Births. The percent is the number of births with Intermediate and Inadequate Prenatal Care divided by Remaining Live Births and multiplied by 100. **Data Source:** 1995 Idaho Annual Summary of Vital Statistics; 1996 Idaho Annual Summary of Vital Statistics; and special data runs for 1997 data. Calendar year data. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5979).

Mothers With No Prenatal Care Ages 10-19 is the percentage of births to mothers ages 10-19 who reported that they did not receive prenatal care during their pregnancy. Mothers are asked what month of pregnancy prenatal care began and the total number of prenatal visits. The numbers of births to mothers ages 10-19 without prenatal care is divided by total live births to mothers ages 10-19, and multiplied by 100. **Data Source:** Special data runs for 1995, 1996, and 1997 data. Calendar year data. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5979).

Child Death Rate Ages 1-14 years (per 100,000 children) is the number of deaths from all causes among children ages 1 through 14 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not by place of death. The formula for this rate is the number of deaths to children ages 1 through 14 years in a three-year period divided by 3, divided by the estimated population at the midpoint of the three-year period of children ages 1 through 14 and multiplied by 100,000. **Data Source:** Special data runs: 1995-1997 data and 1996 population estimates for ages 1 through 14 from U.S. Bureau of Census. Calendar year data. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5979).

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING AND PHYSICAL SAFETY

Total Number of Child Abuse Referrals is the total number of child abuse referrals filed with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) from July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1998 (FY 1998). Out-of-state is a category of information where the subject of referral resides out-of-state. **Data Source:** Special data run for 1998. Fiscal year data. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Family and Community Services, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5700).

Total Number of Families Subject of Child Abuse Referrals is the total number of families that were referred to IDHW for child abuse or neglect assessment during FY 1998. Family total is an unduplicated count by county. Out of State is a category of information where the subject of the referral resides out-of-state. **Data Source:** Special data run for 1998. Fiscal year data. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Family and Community Services, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5700).

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Child Abuse by Number of Referrals and Type of Abuse Referrals is the number of referrals categorized by type of abuse (physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, or other) as reported to IDHW during FY 1998. The "Other" category includes requests for information only, requests for services, and information and referral. Out-of-State is a category of information where the subject of the referral resides out-of-state. **Data Source:** Special data run for 1998. Fiscal year data. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Family and Community Services, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5700).

Child Abuse by Disposition of Referrals is the number of child abuse referrals by disposition type: Valid, Indicated, Unable to Determine, Invalid, or Other, as determined by IDHW during FY 1998. Valid refers to child abuse and neglect referrals when the allegations are confirmed, worker witnessed, court determined or evaluated, involve a confession or are substantiated through the presence of significant evidence which establishes a factual foundation for the determination. Indicated refers to child abuse and neglect referrals when allegations are neither confirmable nor refutable; however, the worker has reasonable cause to believe the abuse or neglect has occurred. Unable to Determine refers to a situation where a determination of child abuse or neglect cannot be made and the worker has no firm belief that abuse has occurred. This includes referrals relating to families the worker is unable to locate. Invalid refers to child abuse and neglect referrals that are clearly unfounded, erroneous, or otherwise incorrect, and the worker feels comfortable that the abuse or neglect did not occur. Other refers to dispositions that did not fit into the defined categories. These include information and referral, diverted - not disposttioned, evaluation only, accepted for services, and client rejected services. Out-of-State is a category of information where the subject of the referral resides out-of-state. **Data Source:** Special data run for 1998. Fiscal year data. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Family and Community Services, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5700).

Substantiated Rate of Child Abuse/Neglect is the number of referrals determined to be valid plus those found indicated divided by the total estimated population of children under age 18. **Data Source:** Special data run for 1998. Fiscal year data. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Family and Community Services, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5700).

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT/ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

High School Graduates by School District is the number of students who were awarded a high school diploma by their school district by August, 1998, divided by those enrolled in 12th grade as of November 7, 1997 (12th grade net enrollment), then multiplied by 100. Students receiving a state diploma, certificate of completion, or high school equivalency were not included. This formula does not adjust for migration or dropouts. **Data Source:** Public and Non-Public School Membership; Public School 12th Grade Net Enrollment, 1997-98; and 1998 School Year High School Graduate Report. School year data. Idaho Department of Education, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0027 (208-332-6841).

Standardized Test Scores by Grade Level and School District includes both Pupil Norms and School Norms. Pupil Norms reflect the performance of students who are part of the national standardization sample. The Pupil Norms evidence frequency distributions that are very broad and diverse. Pupil Norms allow for comparisons of individual student scores to the scores of other students in the same grade in a national sample. School Norms reflect a naturally smaller number of school buildings that participate in the national standardization. School Norms allow for the comparison of performance between school buildings. Because the pupil norm is based on a larger sample size than the school norm, it may provide a more stable figure for longitudinal comparisons over several years. **Data Source:** 1997-98 School Year Standardized Test Scores for 4th Grade Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS), Pupil Norms and School Norms; 8th Grade Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS), Pupil Norms and School Norms; 11th Grade Tests of Achievement and Proficiency (TAP), Pupil Norms and School Norms. School year data. Idaho Department of Education, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0027 (208-334-3330).

School Dropouts is the percentage of teens ages 16-19 who were not enrolled in school (full or part-time) and were not high school graduates (a graduate includes recipients of a high school diploma or the equivalent) at the time of the 1990 census. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (P61).

ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR

Births to Teens Ages 15-17 years (per 1,000 girls) is the number of live births that occur to women between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data are reported by the mother's place of residence. **Data Source:** 1995 Idaho Annual Summary of Vital Statistics; 1996 Idaho Annual Summary of Vital Statistics; and special data runs for 1997 data. The annualized rate is based on 1995-1997 Calendar year data. July 1 population estimates for females ages 15 to 17 for 1996 and 1997 from U.S. Census Bureau. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5979).

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate Ages 10-17 years (per 1,000 youths) is the number of arrests of persons age 10-17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault), per 1,000 youths between the ages of 10-17. Caution must be exercised when drawing conclusions from rates for counties with small populations. The annualized rate is based on three-year period, 1995-1997. Note: Numbers of arrests by counties for 1995 and 1996 are from

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previously published Idaho KIDS COUNT, while the 1995-97 figures by race and ethnicity include revised arrest figures. Arrest data are continuously updated, therefore, statistics from 1995 and 1996 as previously published will not match the aggregate totals by race and Hispanic ethnicity for 1995-97. Data Sources: 1995 and 1996 and 1997 calendar year data: Idaho Department of Law Enforcement, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, P.O. Box 700, Meridian, Idaho 83680 (208-884-7155); July 1 population estimates for ages 10 to 17 for 1996 and 1997. Local county law enforcement officials should be contacted for more specific information regarding juvenile violent crime rate information for their area of jurisdiction.

Teens Not in School and Not Working Ages 16-19 years is the percentage of teens ages 16 to 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time), not working and not in the Armed Forces. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (P61).

Teen Violent Death Rate Ages 15-19 years (per 100,000 teens) is the number of deaths from accident, suicide, and homicide to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not by place where the death occurred. The annualized rate is based on a three-year period, 1995-1997. **Data Source:** Special data runs: 1995-1997; 1996 population estimates for ages 15 to 19 from U.S. Census Bureau. Calendar year data, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5979).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

POPULATION

Total Population is the 1997 estimated resident population in a specific geographic area. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division 9/4/98 Report.

Population by Race and Ethnicity is the 1997 estimated resident population in a specific geographic area, broken into categories of race and ethnicity. The categories for race includes White, Black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and Native American, including American Indian, Eskimo and Aleutian. Hispanics are included under ethnicity and may be of any race. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division 9/4/98 Report.

Under 18 Population is the total estimated 1997 resident population of persons from birth through 17 years. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division 9/4/98 Report.

Under 18 Population by Race and Ethnicity is the total estimated 1997 resident population of persons from birth through age 17 in a specific geographic area. The population is broken into categories of race and ethnicity. The categories for race include: White, Black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and Native American, including American Indian, Eskimo and Aleutian. Hispanics are included under ethnicity and may be of any race. (See note: Population Estimate Methodologies) **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 9/4/98 Report.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis (Under 5, Ages 5-17, and Under 18) was computed by comparing the 1990 figure of child population April 1, 1990 to the July 1, 1997 figure. The 2005 figure represents the Census Bureau's projections for July 1, 2005. Rounded figures were used in computing the percent change between 1997 and 2005. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 9/4/98 Report, and Population Projections, PPL-47, October 1996 report.

Median Family Income is the family income level at which one-half of all families have incomes greater than that amount and half have incomes below. Family household is defined as two or more related individuals living together. The data reflects federal fiscal year 1998 beginning October 1997. **Data Source:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research.

Poverty All Ages is the total number and percent of persons of all ages whose income in the previous year was below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Persons for whom poverty is determined excludes institutionalized persons (for example, jails, prison, nursing homes), military group quarters, college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under age 15. **Data Source:** Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau, released January 1998.

Percent of Poor Who are Children is the total number poor children (under age 18) as a percent of persons of all ages whose income in the previous year was below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Persons for whom poverty is determined excludes institutionalized persons (for example, jails, prison, nursing homes), military group quarters, college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under age 15. **Data Source:** Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau, released January 1998.

Elementary School Participants in Free/Reduced Price School Lunch Program is the total number of elementary school students qualifying for free or reduced price lunch and enrolled in the National School Lunch Program. It is expressed as a percentage of total school enrollment. Methodology: Schools included were all public elementary schools and middle schools if the grade span served began with 5th grade or lower, or if the grade span did not include 8th grade. For example, schools serving grades 5-8 or 6-7 were included, but those serving 6-8 were not. Junior or senior high schools were not included unless elementary grades were combined into one

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school serving students 1-8 or 1-12. Preschools were not included unless a part of the elementary school. Alternative schools were not included. Schools with missing data were assumed to have a participation percentage equivalent to the county average. Note: Not all schools participate in the school lunch program. Schools not participating have missing data. In Shoshone County, data were missing for 50 percent of the schools included, while data were missing on 40 percent of the schools in Clearwater County. Those results should be interpreted with caution. **Data Source:** Idaho Dept. of Education, Child Nutrition Section, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0027 (208-332-6830).

Deliveries Paid for by Medicaid is the number of Medicaid claims for CPT delivery codes 59400, 59410, 59510, and 59515. It is expressed as a proportion of all births recorded by vital statistics and reflects calendar year data. **Data Source:** Medicaid claims data from Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Medicaid, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036. Birth data from Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Center for Vital Statistics and Health Policy, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5979).

Families Receiving AFDC-Basic is the average number of families per month receiving cash assistance through the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Basic program. Recipients are families where one parent is incapacitated, or absent, and the family meets income and resource eligibility requirements. Average monthly caseloads reflect calendar year 1996 and 6-month averages for Jan-June, 1997. Data from Monthly Summary of Public Assistance Payments by County and Region. **Data Source:** Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Welfare, Research and Statistics Section, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5685).

Families Receiving AFDC-Unemployed Parent is the average number of families per month receiving cash assistance through the Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Unemployed Parent (AFDC-UP) program. The program provides cash assistance to needy families with children who are deprived due to the unemployment or under employment of the family's principal wage earner. Recipient families are two-parent families. Participants must meet income and resource eligibility requirements. Average monthly caseloads reflect calendar year 1996 and 6-month averages for Jan-June, 1997. Data from Monthly Summary of Public Assistance Payments by County and Region. **Data Source:** Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Welfare, Research and Statistics Section, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5685).

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Families Receiving TAFI is the average number of families per month receiving cash assistance through the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families in Idaho (TAFI) program. Recipients are families which meet income and resource eligibility requirements. Average monthly caseloads reflect 6-month averages for July-Dec, 1997 and Jan-June 1998 data. Data from Monthly Summary of Public Assistance Payments by County and Region. Data Source:. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Welfare, Research and Statistics Section, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5685).

Families Receiving Food Stamps is the average number of families per month receiving assistance through the Food Stamp Program. The program provides food benefits necessary for good nutrition to low-income households. Participants must meet eligibility requirements. Average monthly caseloads reflect calendar year 1996 and 6-month averages for Jan-June and July-Dec., 1997, and Jan-June, 1998. Data from Monthly Summary of Public Assistance Payments by County and Region. **Data Source:** Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Welfare, Research and Statistics Section, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5685).

Children Enrolled in Medicaid is the average monthly number of persons under age 18 enrolled in the Medicaid Program during the reference period. Children who were enrolled during the reference period who no longer reside in Idaho were allocated among the counties based on the proportion of enrolled children currently residing in the county. Data represent actual counts of eligible children rather than an estimate as produced in the report from the Division of Welfare, Monthly Summary of Public Assistance Payments by County and Region. **Data Source:** Special data runs by EDS from the MMIS database, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Medicaid, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-364-1806).

Children Enrolled in CHIP is the average monthly number of persons under age 18 enrolled in the Child Health Insurance Program during the reference period. CHIP is currently administered through the Medicaid Program. Children who were enrolled during the reference period who no longer reside in Idaho were allocated among the counties based on the proportion of enrolled children currently residing in the county. Data represent actual counts of eligible children Fiscal year data. **Data Source:** Special data runs by EDS from MMIS, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Medicaid, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-364-1806).

Children Receiving Subsidized Child Care is the average monthly number of children who were enrolled in the Idaho Child Care Program Fiscal year data. **Data Source:** Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Welfare, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-6954).

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND DATA IN APPENDIX 2

Children Under Six with Both or Only Parent in Labor Force. Children under age six are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3.

Children Under 18 with Both or Only Parent in Labor Force. Children under age 18 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work) or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3.

Women in Labor Force with Youngest Child Under Age Six is the number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is under age six, and who are in the paid labor force. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3.

Women in Labor Force with Youngest Child Ages 6-17 is the number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is between ages 6 and 17, and who are in the paid labor force. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3.

Mean Income of Families with Children by Family Type is the average (mean) annual income for families with related children under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption as well as other persons under age 18 who are related to the family head and living in the household. The average or mean income is represented for married-couple families, female-headed families with no husband present, and male-headed families with no wife present. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (P19 and P109).

Children Under 18 Living in Families are "own children" under age 18 living in family households. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children. Three categories are represented for families with children by family type. These categories are married-couple families, female-headed families with no husband present, and male-headed families with no wife present. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (P23).

Children Under 18 Who Are Not Living with a Parent are the number of children who do not live in the same household with at least one of their parents. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption. This figure also includes children living in group quarters. There are small numbers of children (those living in unrelated subfamilies) where it could not be determined from Summary Tape File 3 tables whether or not they were living with a parent. These children are counted as not living with a parent. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3.

Children Ages 5 to 17 Who Don't Speak English at Home are the number of children between ages 5 and 17 who speak a language other than English at home and who indicated that they speak English "not well" or "not at all" as recorded in the 1990 Census. **Data Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (P28).

ADDITIONAL CHILD HEALTH MEASURES

Percent of 2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized in 1997 is the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is four doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis vaccine, three doses of Poliovirus vaccine, and one dose of Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine. The figures were from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 to 35 months. This measure is used when comparing rates among states. Children in this survey period were born during February 1994 - May 1996. **Data Source:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months-United States, 1997," Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Vol. 47, No 26 (July 10, 1998), pp. 550.

Percent of Children Lacking Health Insurance is the number and percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. The figures represent a 5-year average of data collected each year from 1993 through 1997. They are rounded to the nearest thousand. The data reflect children who were without health insurance for the entire year prior to the survey. **Data Source:** Analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 through 1997, as published in *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998.

Tooth Decay Experience is the percent of second grade students who have experienced tooth decay (cavities) in either their primary or permanent teeth. This measure is the cumulative history of decayed, missing or filled teeth due to tooth decay in a child's mouth at the time of the dental survey. **Untreated Tooth Decay** is the percent of second grade students who have one or more cavities (tooth decay) that have not been restored (filled) by a dentist and are an indicator of treatment needs and access to dental care. Data on tooth decay experience and untreated tooth

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decay was collected through oral screenings conducted by dental hygienists employed by the seven Public Health Districts, as part of the 1997 Idaho State Smile Survey, a statewide survey of second and sixth grade students funded by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Oral Health Program. **Data Source:** 1997 Idaho State Smile Survey, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Oral Health Program, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0036 (208-334-5966).

POPULATION ESTIMATE METHODOLOGIES

DEVELOPMENT OF 1997 POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR PERSONS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE BY COUNTY AND RACE/ETHNICITY

In the fall of 1998, Idaho county population estimates by race and ethnicity for 5-year age groups, county-level estimates of population by single-year of age, and state-level estimates of single-year ages by race and Hispanic origin became available for 1997 from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch. To develop population estimates by race/ethnicity for persons aged less than 18, estimates for the 15-17 age group needed to be calculated. The following steps outline the process for calculating the race-ethnicity county estimates for the 15-17 year age group.

County-level race and Hispanic origin figures for ages 15-19 were used as the basis for estimating figures for ages 15-17 by race and Hispanic origin. Race and Hispanic origin proportions for each county were derived from the county-level age 15-19 race and Hispanic origin figures. Those proportions were then applied to the county estimates of the age 15-17 population published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The county results for the 15-17 year age group were summed to obtain a derived 1997 statewide figure for 15-17 year-olds. The official 1997 state estimates by race and ethnicity for the 15-17 year age category from the U.S. Bureau of the Census were compared to the derived 1997 state estimates and a factor was developed reflecting the ratio. This statewide factor was applied to each county's derived population estimate for 15-17 year-olds to develop a new 15-17 county population estimate which reflected the state-wide totals for each race and ethnicity category. To readjust the county race and ethnicity sums for the 15-17 age group to the total county-level age 15-17 estimate, a ratio of the sum of the race categories to the total county age 15-17 estimate was applied to each county race and ethnicity figure. The derived age 15-17 figures were added to the under age 15 figures for each race and ethnicity group to obtain race and ethnicity estimates for the population under age 18.

These figures should not be considered to be final population estimates, but instead a general description of the racial and ethnic mix of a county's population. The methodology used in deriving population estimates used in this year's data book differs from the methodology used in the 1995 and 1996 editions of the data book and, therefore, those published population estimates are not comparable to this year's population estimates. Caution should be used when attempting to draw conclusions from percents and rates that are based on small numbers.

DATA MAPPING METHODOLOGY

Idaho maps depicting KIDS COUNT data indicators were based on division of Idaho's 44 counties into quartiles. Counties were assigned a rank of 1 through 44, with 1 being the lowest rate and 44 being the highest rate. Counties with equal values were assigned equal ranking. Counties ranked 1 through 11 were assigned to the first quartile, 12 through 22 to the second quartile, 23 through 33 to the third quartile, and 34 through 44 to the fourth quartile. All county values were rounded to one decimal point prior to ranking.

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